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DEATHS.

On the 30th June, at Manila, MARGARET HELEN, daughter of EDWIN and HELEN M. SUTCLIFFE, aged one year. [1502]

At Bangkok, on the night of the 10th inst., Mr. JAMES BIRBY, late Chief Engineer of the steamer *Mongkut*, aged 45 years, a member of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong. Liverpool papers please copy. [1513]

ARRIVALS OF MAIIS.

The American mail of the 24th June arrived, per P. M. steamer *Peru*, on the 18th July (24 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

The new buildings of the French Consulate at Shanghai were inaugurated on the 14th inst.

The Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co. declares a dividend of 50 per cent. on the working for the past year.

The steamer *Wuotan*, on arrival at Singapore from Amoy on the 9th inst., was seized by the authorities on a charge of having smuggled opium on board. She was released next day on a bond being given for her production when called upon.

The report of the Grand Hotel, Limited, Yokohama, for the half-year ended 30th June last shows that the net profit, including balance brought forward from the 31st December, 1894, and after providing for general expenses, directors' and auditor's fees, bonus to manager, interest, and depreciation, and after writing off bad debts, amounts to \$40,000, which it is proposed to apply as follows:—In payment of a dividend of 10 per cent. for the half year \$25,000, reduction of debt \$5,000, balance to be carried to new account \$10,000.

In connection with the general election now being held at home a test poll has been taken in Hongkong with the result that 211 votes were recorded for the Unionists and 55 for the Liberals.

The British steamer *Irene*, which ran the blockade during the war, has been transferred to the Chinese flag and is to take Chinese disbanded troops from Woosung to the Upper Yangtze.

The Rev. Dr. Sheffield, of Tungchow, has been the victim of a savage attack by two men, but it appears to have been a case of private spite and in no way connected with the anti-foreign feeling.

According to a Madrid telegram to the *Comercio*, dated 3rd inst., the export duty on rice in the Philippines is to be increased, also the import duty on petroleum. The dock to be constructed at Subic is to be a floating one.

At a meeting of American citizens held at Shanghai regarding the recent outrages in Szechuan a series of resolutions was passed urging the Government of the United States to immediately appoint a commission to investigate the matter on the spot and fix the responsibility of the riots, insisting upon the prompt and adequate punishment of the guilty parties, and condemning a mere money indemnity.

From the report of the Banque de l'Indo-Chine for last year we learn that quite recently the French Minister of Finance has authorised that institution to have struck at the Paris Mint sufficient French trade dollars to satisfy its requirements. The Banque de l'Indo-Chine, like the other Banks in the Far East, has been suffering from the scarcity of Mexican dollars, and the measure now decided upon has been adopted in consequence. It would appear, however, that it is only of a temporary character. The report urges that permission should be freely accorded to coin the dollars at any time according to the requirements of trade.

We (*China Gazette*) learn that a project put forward by certain French engineers for the cutting of a canal in a northerly direction from Kajao Creek to the sea, cutting off the whole of Pheasant Point and giving access to the river from deep water at all stages of the tide, has been put forward in Peking and has received very favourable consideration from the Tsungli Yamen. The project is a very simple and economical one, the distance being only from two to three miles, through soil admirably suited for canalling. As an alternative to dredging the Woosung Bar, the idea certainly possesses many advantages, as the canal could very easily be kept deep and clear by occasional dredging.

On the 13th instant, an exhaustive trial took place at the Kiangnan Arsenal of several kinds of smokeless powder, made at Lungwha under the superintendence of Deputy Yang, who is now in charge of the smokeless Powder Works there. The trial, which took place in the presence of Liu Taotai and under the supervision of Mr. N. E. Cornish, of the Arsenal's Ordnance Department, was, the *N. C. Daily News* says, in every respect satisfactory, the powders comparing favourably with those imported from Europe. Liu Taotai, who is the originator of the scheme, is to be congratulated, also the Deputy Yang, to whose energy and intelligence, we are informed, the success is solely due. The plant for making the powder was ordered through Messrs. Buchheister & Co. from Germany.

The Consulting Committee of the Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co. have decided, in view of the great excess of applications for shares, to issue the remaining 2,500 shares of the Company, as this will enable them to run a mill of 40,000 spindles, which can be done more economically.

A despatch from Fukuoka, dated 10th inst. 2.19 p.m., says a coal pit at Komatsu, Tagawa, county, collapsed the previous day, and the fate of upwards of thirty colliers was not known. Another and a later report says that owing to a subsidence of land near the Komatsu coal mine, Tagawa county, on the 9th inst., the mining field was inundated. The fate of thirty-seven or thirty colliers who were in the mine is not known. Another telegram despatched the following day says that forty-seven colliers were drowned.

A correspondent has courteously sent us (*N. C. Daily News*) news regarding the state of affairs in Sz-chuen up to the 2nd inst. At Kiating the missionaries were still in the yamen. There were threats of further trouble and the position was one calling for attention. At Yachou all was quiet. The officials had appealed to the people not to destroy anything now the foreigners had gone, and had asked the missionaries not to return yet. A riot was reported from Hoehon on the previous day. The new Viceroy had arrived at Chêngtu, but the people were still excited and threatening trouble in the event of rioters being punished. Chungking was reported quiet, but the country around unsettled, and some parts unsafe.

The following proclamation, we learn from the *N. C. Daily News*, has been issued at Nanking by the Viceroy Chang:—"Missionary chapels have been established in China for a number of years and the schools and hospitals open in their connection have performed what they profess to do. In fact, as charity institutions, they are far superior to our own Chinese establishments of the same nature. If, therefore, there be any ignorant persons who should dare to collect a crowd for the purpose of creating a riot against missionary institutions, they will be instantly arrested and severely punished. This is not a mere threat, but we command all to pay earnest heed to this proclamation." The Viceroy Chang has thus made an open acknowledgment of the value of missionary work and the good done by it.

The captured ironclad *Chenyen*, 7,500 tons flaghip of the late Admiral Ting, arrived at Nagasaki on the 10th inst. from Port Arthur, en route to Yokosuka, where she will be thoroughly overhauled. The vessel, the *Express* says, is a magnificent prize, and well repays a visit. She has on board a prize crew of 190, including officers and men, and the thousands of visitors which daily throng the ship are all taken in hand and shown round in parties, the sailors told off for this duty taking evident pride in their work. The *Chenyen* was very much to the front during the naval engagement off the Yalu, and as a result of that fight she bears no less than 410 traces of having been struck by the Japanese fire. Her armour proved too good for the guns against her, and of a crew of 600 men only 17 were reported killed in the action. The Mayor of Nagasaki has received, in the name of the town, a piece of cannon and 28 centimetre ball taken from Weihaiwei. This present from the officers of the *Chenyen* will be placed in the Osawa park.

**THE GOVERNOR'S DESPATCH ON
THE BLUE BOOK.**

We have been furnished by the Colonial Secretary with a copy of the Governor's despatch to the Secretary of State, transmitting the Blue Book for 1894. The despatch is dated the 10th July and gives a "review of a singularly eventful year to which, by reason of the troubles and misfortunes that occurred within it, the previous history of this colony can furnish no parallel." The length of the document precludes its reproduction in full, and we propose therefore to notice some of its more salient features. The first paragraph deals with the rate of exchange. The early part of the year was marked by a heavy fall in exchange, but in the month of April there was a recovery, the rate remained fairly steady with a further upward tendency at the beginning of May, business prospects improved proportionately, and there was reason to look forward to an improvement in trade generally, but at this juncture the plague intervened. Five pages of the despatch are devoted to a "rough outline" of the history of the epidemic, concluding with an expression of "the indebtedness of the colony to the officers and men of the Army and Navy who volunteered their valuable and timely assistance, to the Executive Committee of the Sanitary Board, to the Police, to the civilian volunteers, and lastly, but not least, to the Medical staff." Under the heading of "Effect of the plague on trade, etc.," His Excellency quotes several paragraphs from an earlier despatch. He then proceeds to deal with the outbreak of the war between China and Japan, and notes with satisfaction that the value of the trade between this port and China during an unprecedentedly unfavourable period amounted to 133,217,855 Haikwan taels as against Tls. 129,184,223 in 1893, and as a further instance of the gradual expansion of the trade of the colony with China mentions that the returns for 1894 show an increase to the value of Tls. 44,063,627 as compared with those of 1887. The figures for 1894, His Excellency says, "have, of course, not been unaffected by the appreciation of gold, which has added considerably to the silver value of imports, but the comparison may be taken as a fair indication that whilst the import trade from gold standard countries has not fallen off proportionately to the depreciation in silver the export trade has benefited to the full thereby."

After references to the shipping and passenger traffic we come to the heading "Finances." The revenue for the year was the largest hitherto collected in any single year, but His Excellency takes the precaution of informing the Secretary of State that "this very satisfactory result was, of course, partly due to one or two extraordinary receipts, e.g., accumulation of interest on the unexpended balance of the loan raised in 1893." It is well that this point should be brought to the notice of the Downing Street authorities, because, in view of the military contribution the colony has to pay, it is undesirable that any exaggerated ideas as to the amount of our revenue should be allowed to gain currency. It is not many months ago that a mistaken view of the colony's balances was put forward, owing to the loan account not being sufficiently differentiated from the general account, and it is well that any similar mistake in regard to the revenue should be guarded against. After deducting the special items, however, the revenue showed a handsome increase over that of the preceding year, and Sir WILLIAM R. BIRKINSON'S

remark that, taking all the circumstances into consideration, the financial results of 1894 cannot but be regarded as an eminently satisfactory indication of the vitality of the colony, must command assent. Referring to the plague expenses, His Excellency, after stating that the colony has had to pay some \$800,000 for the resumption of the Taipingshan area, remarks, as a further instance of the satisfactory financial condition of the colony, that the above large sum has been defrayed entirely from balances in hand. But as the balances were principally borrowed money, we fail to see the justification for any satisfaction as regards that particular item. And as the loan was raised for certain specific purposes it seems open to question whether its use for the resumption of Tai-pingshan is quite legitimate, but presumably the Government has taken the advice of its law office on that point.

Speaking of the "Financial progress of the colony" the Governor institutes a comparison with the year 1869, that is, a quarter of a century ago. The revenue in 1869 amounted to \$923,652 and the population to some 121,000. In 1894 the revenue reached a total of \$2,287,208 and the population was estimated at some 246,000. "It will thus be seen that there has been a "pari passu" advance both in the amount of the revenue and in the number of the population, and that the *per capita* contribution to the public purse remains to-day very much the same as it was twenty-five years ago—a satisfactory proof that despite the increase in revenue the burden on the individual resident is as light as ever, viz., between \$8 and \$9 a head." His Excellency also makes the comparison in sterling, and the figures he gives may be studied with advantage by those who deny the appreciation of gold. "Taking the respective sterling value of the revenues for the years 1869 and 1894 as an indication of the effect on colonial finances of the recent steady decline in the value of the dollar, the year 1869 produced an income in sterling of £192,464, whilst the exceptionally large revenue collected in 1894 (taking the dollar at 2s. as a convenient approximate average rate for the year) is represented in gold by some \$228,720, or an increase of £36,256 in twenty-five years, during which period payments in sterling have necessarily become considerably more numerous. Looking at the financial position of the colony from this point of view, the state of affairs would appear to be less satisfactory than it was a quarter of a century ago, but seeing that the bulk of the colony's liabilities are incurred locally and discharged in silver, the position is purely a fictitious one for practical purposes, and is only useful as an illustration of what the financial position of Hongkong might have been but for the depreciation in silver." The comparison is also useful, however, as showing the effect of the currency changes that have taken place in the interval.

Having referred to the public health, public peace and good order, the climate, typhoons, and afforestation, His Excellency concludes his able review as follows:—"The above review of the year 1894 speaks for itself, and needs little, if any, comment. To borrow a simile from the greatest disaster which occurred within it, the history of the year is essentially the history of a malignant disease permeating every channel of the colony's life blood and arresting circulation for a while; but it is also the history of a marvellous recovery indicating a wonderful vital power. To some the experiences of the year will furnish food for bitter disappointment at

"the non-fulfilment of great promises and possibilities; to others, who take a more optimistic view of things, they will lend additional confidence in the resources of the colony, and renewed hope for the future. For myself, looking backward to the past melancholy experience, and forward to the good that must result therefrom, I am tempted to remark—*Forsean et haec olim meminisse juvabit.*"

SHIPBUILDING IN HONGKONG.

The interesting paper by Mr. W. C. JACK of Haiphong, recently read before the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong, on Engineering and Shipbuilding in the Far East proved pretty conclusively that the relative cost of shipbuilding here and in Great Britain very nearly approximates. It is claimed by many that the home models are better, and that the work is more finished, at least in appearance. Mr. JACK, however, who has had a great deal of experience, is not of this opinion. He says, speaking from that experience, "that the Hongkong-built boats belonging to the firm with which he is connected defy comparison as far as hull, engines, and boilers are concerned; that is to say, they are ahead of the home-built article in finish, workmanship, and durability." There is no doubt that, in many respects, there are great advantages in getting a vessel constructed on the spot. She can be built more in accordance with local requirements, and a great many expensive alterations, almost always required in a new home-built boat, are avoided, while sundry improvements suggested by experience after the vessel is on the stocks can be carried out while under construction. Some details which no amount of suggestion will induce home builders to include would, as a matter of course, be carried out in local shipyards, and time would be saved in the delivery of the vessel and in subsequent alterations. So far as can be seen by a layman, therefore, convenience and time would be gained in building locally, but the cost would be pretty nearly the same, allowing for the almost invariably unremunerative character of the voyage out of home-built vessels. Mr. JACK shows by his tables, which seem to have been carefully calculated on a sound basis, that while the cost of the iron, steel, keel, stern frames, rivets and bolts, iron castings, iron forgings, rigging and blocks, sails, brass and plumbers' work, windlass, anchors and winches, &c., is considerably greater in Hongkong, that of the carpenters' work, wood, polishing, and wages, is much less. In the cost of construction of a vessel of 1,019 tons he makes out a difference in favour of home prices of £708 9s. 9d., or 13s. 10d. per ton gross, a sum that would, as he remarks, be absorbed in the voyage out. The question then remains whether the ship could be built with equal rapidity here and to answer the requirements of Lloyd's surveyor with equal certainty, and Mr. JACK strongly insists that this can be done.

The proof of the pudding lies in the eating thereof, and we should like to see a few more tests at the present time. Of late years the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, although possessing every facility for turning out all classes of steamers, has done little shipbuilding, except small vessels considerably below a thousand tons. Messrs. GEO. FENWICK & Co., Limited, though they turn out a good number of steamers, seldom build any of more than a hundred tons burthen. The Chinese yards are principally occupied with steam-launches of varying capacities, and rarely attempt to construct a vessel of more than sixty tons. Ship-

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building, therefore, in Hongkong, is at present principally confined to the production of steam-launches and small steamers either for the Philippines coasting or purely local trade. Mr. JACK's paper will, we trust, serve to draw attention to the fact that large steamers can be efficiently and cheaply constructed in this port, and as a consequence better employment be afforded to the docks and shipbuilding yards of the colony in the future. If the West River and other inland waters of South China should be opened shortly to foreign trade and navigation—as we all hope they will be—there seems no reason why good light draft steamboats suitable for the traffic should not be satisfactorily built here instead of losing time in sending to England for them. The boats run by the Service Subventionné des Correspondances Fluviales du Tonkin on the Red River, and which have proved eminently suitable for the work, were many of them built in this colony, and have formed the models for others constructed in Haiphong. Mr. JACK, who is the superintendent of the Company's works at that port, has designed and built several stern-wheelers for the upper reaches of the Tonkin rivers, and they are now running regularly and with great success. Only the other day a new boat to draw three feet of water with a full cargo was launched at Haiphong, for service on the upper arm of the Red River. When light she draws barely two feet, and steams ten knots an hour. The same class of boat could be turned out here, possibly at even lower cost, for navigating the upper reaches of the West and North Rivers. But we must get these waterways opened to traffic first. What, we wonder, is the British Foreign Office doing in the matter!

PUBLIC LAUNDRIES.

It is satisfactory to find that the question of the public laundries is once more engaging the attention of the Sanitary Board, though it is less satisfactory to find the Acting Colonial Surgeon saying that not much more can be done than is being done because there is too much other work at present. The Acting Captain Superintendent of Police agrees with Dr. LOWSON and says "Every-thing cannot be done at once." These expressions suggest that the Board is already beginning to feel itself over-weighted, in its state of reduced membership, by the amount of work coming before it. To efficiently cope with the work a Board is required of sufficient strength to allow of a number of committees being formed, but not many committees can be formed out of a Board consisting of five members. It is to be hoped, however, that time may be found to attend to this important question of the laundries. Dr. WESTCOTT, the Acting Medical Officer of Health, has drawn the attention of the Board to it, and he deserves the thanks of the public for doing so. The recommendations he makes are substantially the same as those made by a committee which considered the subject two years ago, namely, the erection of washing tanks in the streams used by the washermen and the regulation of the shops used as laundries in the city. The committee, having set out their recommendations in detail in their report, said:—"The system we recommend is merely the system in vogue among all Chinese washermen, improved and placed on a proper sanitary basis." It appears to have been considered impracticable to compel the washermen to use the Government laundries, and Dr. WESTCOTT seems to be of the same opinion, but he and the committee are at one in recommending that inducements for their occupation should be held out.

If washing on the hillsides is to be continued it is important that the washing tanks recommended should be provided and measures taken for the conservancy of the streams, and still more important is it that the shops in the city where the clothes are ironed and got up should be brought under proper regulation. According to Dr. WESTCOTT the average number of workmen employed in these establishments is eight to four ironers, two coolies, and two washermen, who all sleep on the premises, the master in a compartment, the rest on the ironing tables. When he says the average number of pieces dealt with during each month is 1,000 per establishment Dr. WESTCOTT must have made a clerical error or have been misinformed, for at two cents per piece, the usual charge, that would only give an income of \$20 a month, which would be insufficient to pay the running expenses of an establishment paying from \$8 to \$14.25 per month for rent and employing from eight to twelve men. That, however, is a matter of detail that does not affect the necessity of the regulation of the establishments. Mr. EDE is of opinion that if the laundries are judiciously regulated and the washermen prohibited from sleeping on their ironing tables and their customers' clothing, they will soon see the advantage of the cheap and good buildings erected by the Government at Wanchai. That would be a highly satisfactory result, but the first thing to be done is to introduce the necessary regulations for the control of the laundries in the city, and it is to be hoped there may be no unnecessary delay in the matter. The Board resolved that the Colonial Secretary's attention should be called to the report sent in two years ago and that he should be asked what steps have been taken to carry out the recommendations of the Board as to washhouses. The answer must be that no steps have been taken as yet, but the question will be a reminder that something should be done. If the Government decides to adopt the recommendations it will then be possible for the Board to proceed to frame by-laws under sub-section 23 of section 13 of the Public Health Ordinance, which authorises the Board to make by-laws for "the regulation of public baths, laundries, and washhouses." We are still a long way off public baths, but there is no reason why the colony should not have clean and wholesome laundries.

HOW TO ENCOURAGE MANUFACTURES IN HONGKONG.

The low rate of exchange, which, unless some unexpected change should come, seems likely to continue indefinitely, must ere long bring about a great development of manufacturing industry in the Orient. The movement has not only commenced; it is going on steadily in India, Japan, and latterly in Shanghai, where industries—and more especially cotton mills—are springing up rapidly. Hardly a week passes but we hear of some fresh company starting. At the present rate of progression, in a few years more the Model Settlement will be transformed into an eastern Manchester. But why, we would ask, is this great industry to pass wholly by Hongkong? This colony is admirably situated to be a distributing centre for South China; it possesses a practically unlimited supply of cheap labour, possesses good water, has excellent wharf and shipping facilities; and, above all, there is on its British soil absolute freedom from mandarin obstruction and squeezes. Yet there is not a sign of a single cotton mill being established here. Again, we ask, why is this the case? Is it due to the utter lack of enterprise on

the part of the local firms? We think not. The same firms about to erect mills at Shanghai appear to have abandoned the idea of doing so here. A project for starting one in Hongkong was nearly being launched last year, and would, it was said, have been floated but for the occurrence of the disastrous plague epidemic. Now the promoters appear to have given up all intention of erecting mills here. There is, it seems, too much red tape, too little desire on the part of the Government to offer facilities. If any industry is projected the initial difficulty is always the site. A big upset price is asked after much fuss, and a heavy Crown rent imposed. His Excellency the GOVERNOR has expressed himself as most anxious to promote the industrial expansion of the colony, and we do not for a moment doubt his sincerity. Believing that His Excellency is sincerely desirous to see the colony secure a new lease of prosperity, we would suggest to him to take this matter into his own hands, and insist upon liberal terms and ready facilities being accorded to any companies or firms seeking sites for mills or manufactories. It must not be forgotten that every acre of land built upon and occupied means a certain increase to the revenue of the colony in the form of Crown rent and taxes, and it is folly and worse than folly to endeavour to exact a high premium on or excessive rent for the land. To do so at the present juncture will be to commit a serious economic blunder.

EMIGRATION FROM JAPAN.

The Japanese Consul at Hongkong has done well in drawing the attention of his Government and his fellow-countrymen to the dangers to which emigrants from Japan expose themselves when they go to countries of which they are entirely ignorant and where the conditions are not favourable. It does not follow that emigration from Japan must always be a mistake. On the contrary, in the case of Hawaii it has proved a great success. In that country there is a large demand for labour, the native race is dying out, and Chinese labourers are excluded by law. There was consequently a good opening for Japanese, of which they have taken advantage with excellent results to themselves and their employers. But the prospects are very different where an active Asiatic competition has to be encountered. The Consul says that emigrants that now leave Japan for foreign shores, being used to a simple mode of life at home and being quite ignorant of the keen competition prevailing in foreign countries, are mostly under the delusion that if once they emigrate they can obtain high wages without undergoing any particular hardships. Mr. NAKAGAWA goes on to give an instance of a party that arrived at Hongkong *en route* to Borneo. The money provided for their travelling expenses was fraudulently appropriated by their guide, a misfortune that might befall emigrants of any nationality. Several succeeded in getting to their destination, but—and this is the essential part of the narrative—soon returned, finding themselves unable to carry on the work expected of them. The same story, it is to be feared, will often be repeated, if the Japanese attempt to compete with other Asiatic races, especially the Chinese, in hard physical labour. Mr. NAKAGAWA says that "Japanese emigrants are generally destitute of patience, are of mild disposition, and are not only unused to endure the hardships common to a sphere of keen competition, but are even unable to offer opposition when cruelly treated by their employers." As ordinary labourers, therefore, the Japanese are not

likely to prove very successful outside their own country. For skilled artisans, however, with a small capital to establish themselves in shops of their own, we should think many favourable openings might be found in the large towns of the Far East where foreign communities are established. In deftness of handiwork the Japanese are far ahead of the Chinese. To take one humble occupation as an example, in shoemaking the Japanese can give many points to the Chinaman and if Japanese shoemakers were to establish themselves in business in Hongkong they would probably very soon monopolise the whole of the foreign custom. Tailors, joiners, and others would have an almost equal chance. The field, however, is a limited one, and from a national point of view perhaps barely worth cultivating. In hard physical labour, on plantations or in mines, the natives of the Land of the Rising Sun are not likely to be able to compete with the Chinese, and cannot be expected to establish flourishing communities abroad such as the Chinese have established in the Straits Settlements.

MORE ANTI-FOREIGN RIOTS.

The immunity from all punishment enjoyed by the mandarins of Szechuen for the riots and destruction of mission property recently in that province is already bearing fruit elsewhere. The British and American Ministers, who appear between them to possess neither moral influence nor power of effective remonstrance at Peking, have been unable to do more than talk, and the Chinese officials are of course laughing at them with their tongues in their cheek. Encouraged by the success of the raid on missions made at the instigation of the late Viceroy of Szechuen, the mandarins in other provinces, being all more or less imbued with hatred and contempt for the missionaries, are now avidly eager to carry on the crusade, and thus secure the final ejection of the detested foreigner from the sacred soil of the Celestial Empire. No wonder, considering the apathy of Great Britain and the United States, that the mandarins should take heart and presume on what to them naturally appears to be pusillanimity. When will the British Foreign Office learn that the Chinese do not understand and still less appreciate forbearance? When will the Washington Government become alive to its duty to protect the lives and property of its citizens abroad? The one event seems as remote as the other, and meantime British and American interests in the Far East are daily imperilled by this fatal indifference. The murders and outrages in the Yangtsze Valley were naturally followed by the outrages in Szechuen, from which murders alone were absent, probably from prudential considerations on the part of the unprincipled Viceroy. These outrages have now been succeeded by riots at Pingyang, about 100 li south of Wenchow. A chapel was first burnt to the ground on the 29th ult., and after that one house after another was destroyed until twenty domiciles belonging to converts were razed, and as many families rendered homeless. The mob are urged on to these acts of violence by the literati, and the officials secretly encourage them by refraining from all interference. This outbreak at Pingyang is just another evidence of the fact so repeatedly insisted upon, that if missionaries do not receive effective protection they should not be allowed to reside in the interior. But they have been admitted under the French Treaty, and it is not likely the privilege will be rescinded. It is the duty of the Treaty Powers therefore to see that the stipulations

of the treaties are carried out in their integrity. The French Minister is pushing the interests of his countrymen and insisting on reparation for their numerous wrongs. It is the business of the Representatives of England and the United States to see that similar justice is done to British and American missionaries and proper reparation made for the outrages committed.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

Respect for the jury system is not likely to be enhanced by the verdict given in a case tried at the Criminal Sessions on Friday last. In the Yaumati arson case the jury returned a verdict of guilty by four to three, but the Acting Chief Justice explained that whereas a verdict of four to three used to be sufficient, last year an amending Act was passed and no verdict by a majority of less than five could now be received. Thereupon the jury again retired and after an absence of five minutes returned with a unanimous verdict of guilty. The three dissentients had been speedily converted and under the circumstances not much value can be attached to their opinion. The time they were absent was not sufficient to allow of any exhaustive discussion of the case and it would seem that they turned round simply for the sake of getting rid of it and without much careful weighing of the evidence. If they had a doubt, as they must have had in the first instance, it was their duty to give the prisoner the benefit of it. Had the old law been in force and a verdict by four to three been acceptable, the verdict would have commanded respect as the honest opinion of the jury; but what is to be thought of the opinion of three men who in a space of five minutes will change their verdict from one of not guilty to one of guilty? It certainly cannot be taken as adding any force to the verdict of the four jurymen who originally found the prisoner guilty. When the law was altered the Attorney-General, Hon. W. M. GOODMAN, at present Acting Chief Justice, in moving the second reading of the Bill said that he had called for a return for the information of hon. members, and he found that in three years there had only been one case in each year in which a verdict by four to three had been given, so the alteration would not be very important, and he thought it would improve the administration of justice. Speaking generally, that opinion is probably correct, but in the first instance in which the point has arisen the administration of justice has certainly not been improved. There can be little doubt, we think, that the verdict of guilty was the correct one, but the means by which it was arrived at, to bring it within the law, are not satisfactory.

THE HON. H. E. WODEHOUSE AND THE FIRE BRIGADE.

The recent transfer of the Fire Brigade to the Police Department has severed the connection of the Hon. H. E. WODEHOUSE with that body, and his retirement has been marked by a presentation made to him by the past and present members. Mr. WODEHOUSE is to be congratulated on the success with which he carried out his own education as a fireman and the state of efficiency to which he afterwards brought the Brigade, which he leaves in a very different condition from that in which he found it. There has been a general advance all along the line, for which the chief credit is due to Mr. WODEHOUSE. The credit is all the greater

inasmuch as he started under the disadvantage of knowing nothing about the business. In the earlier years of his command fires happened to be unusually frequent, and they were very badly managed. The Insurance Companies and all concerned suffered severely, there was much hostile criticism, and a demand was set up for a trained fire master. Mr. WODEHOUSE, however, stuck gamely to his work, studied carefully the theory and practice of fire extinction, and with such good result that it may be doubted whether there are many more efficient fire brigades to be found anywhere than the Hongkong Fire Brigade of to-day. Not only have the general organization and methods of working of the Brigade been improved, but Mr. WODEHOUSE must also be accorded credit for the invention of the fire despatch box, which he himself correctly says is the most effective means we have at present for utilising the excellent water pressure from the reservoirs at Tytam and Pokfulam. In the improvement effected in the methods of fire extinction during the dozen years that Mr. WODEHOUSE was in charge of the Brigade the increased water supply takes a prominent place. Formerly, pumping from the harbour had to be relied upon as the main source of supply for use at fires; now that source is looked upon as subsidiary to the service from the mains, except in periods of drought, and with the recent addition to the capacity of the Tytam reservoir it may be hoped that even in unusually prolonged droughts such as have been experienced during the last two or three years it will be found possible to maintain constant pressure in the mains. With the improved water supply and the improved working of the Fire Brigade the colony may not unreasonably expect immunity in the future from those disastrous conflagrations to which in former years it was subjected owing to the inadequacy of the arrangements for checking fires at their outbreak.

PERSONALITIES IN JOURNALISM.

It is proverbially a thankless office to mix oneself up in other people's quarrels, but in the interests of public decency and for the sake of the good name of Englishmen among the native races an appeal may fairly be made to the conductors of some of the newspapers of the Far East to keep their private animosities to themselves or to air them elsewhere than in the columns of their journals. The Japan papers, more especially those of Yokohama, have long been notorious for the personal rancour with which they are conducted. One of the latest instances occurs in a recent issue of the *Japan Gazette*, which, alluding to the feeling of the Irish towards England, says:—"This malignant hatred to 'wirds England betrays itself in many ways. The most prominent local instance is that of a Tokyo journalist who has 'practically sold his pen in order to inflict upon Englishmen in Japan the greatest injury that could possibly befall them, and 'exults in anticipation of the destruction of 'their industries." The allusion is to Captain BRINKLEY, the able editor of the *Japan Mail*, one of the most accomplished writers who have ever been engaged on the Far Eastern press. The editor of the *Japan Gazette* is also an exceptionally capable journalist, which makes it the more surprising that he should allow his professional jealousy to run away with his pen as in the above quoted extract, for it is usually only amateurs in journalism that are sinners in that respect. The Bangkok press, however, in the matter of personalities, puts Yokohama altogether in the shade. There are three Eng-

lish papers published in the Siamese capital and they carry on a perpetual triangular duel. In one of them a barrister has an interest, another is controlled by a solicitor, and the third is supposed to be in friendly relations with the French Consulate. The barrister and solicitor carry their quarrels into the British Consular Court, where they appear against each other in cases in which they are directly or indirectly interested, and then they write letters to their papers about the matters in dispute, and even their reports are not free from the expression of personal feeling. The editor of one of the papers was recently in Court in reference to a dispute with one of his native staff. The solicitor interested in the rival paper of course appeared against him, and the report published in the litigant's paper contained the following passage:—

“Mr. Tilleke, who declined to call any witnesses for the defence, submitted that the action had been conceived from malicious motives and attempting to blast the character of a little man, that Mr. Thorne—in effect—was a body-snatcher and several descriptions of a brutal, bold, bad man, and that the fact of his throwing a deadly missile like a tea-cup at a defenceless Chinaman was enough to brand him as a villain of the deepest dye—and much more to the same effect, all from the text book.” That is not journalism. The public of Bangkok, we should think, take as little interest in the quarrels of the conductors or proprietors of rival papers as they do in any common street brawl. What the public wants, and has a right to expect, in a newspaper, is honest reporting and fair comment. Controversy on public topics may be useful and interesting, and the harder the blows dealt in the shape of fair argument the more entertaining and the more profitable for the elucidation of truth the contest is likely to prove, but the mere calling of names or indulgence in abuse is disgraceful and ought to be as rigidly excluded as hitting below the belt in a sparring match.

THE TRADE OF THE PORT.

We have received from the Acting Harbour Master, Hon. W. C. H. Hastings, the following interesting memo. on the trade of Hongkong during the first half of 1894, with accompanying tables:—

During the half year ending 30th June 1895, 4,451 European constructed vessels, aggregating 5,642,763 tons, carried 717,004 passengers and 3,281,280 tons; the latter made up as follows:—

Import cargo.....	1,597,444 tons
Export	763,106 "
Transit	727,981 "
Bunker coal shipped	192,749 "
Total.....	3,281,280 "

Compared with the corresponding period of last year this shows a decrease of 79 ships, but an increase of 71,897 tons, showing the steady increase in the size of the vessels. It must be remembered also that the Japanese flag has not been seen in the port this year. Last year it was represented by 88 ships, measuring 133,268 tons. The Chinese flag has also been absent, but most of the vessels have passed under the English and German colours. Passenger traffic shows a decrease of 52,825, due doubtless to the war and the plague at Macao.

Imports show an increase of 67,858
Exports show a decrease of 13,083
Transit shows a decrease of 95,875
Bunker coal shipped an increase of 3,104
a total decrease of 37,996 tons carried and handled. Reference to the annual report, however, shows that the effects of last year's plague were not felt till the third quarter of the

year, the first six months having been phenomenally prosperous.

IMPORTS EXCLUSIVE OF RIVER TRADE.			
	1894.	1895.	
Steamers	1,521	1,920,447	No. Tonnage.
Sailing ships	52	58,960	1,453 1,962,969
Total	1,573	1,979,407	46 48,363
	No. Increase.	No. Decrease.	
Steamers	42,322	66	
Sailing ships .....	...	6	10,597
Total	42,322	72	10,597
Net	31,925	72	...
Imported.....	1,474,334		1,544,730
made up as follows:—			
Articles.	1894.	1895.	In- De-
Beans	1,730		crease. crease.
Coals	298,210	304,221	6,011 1,730
Coffee	500		500
Cobra	10	...	10
Ebony .....	...	400	400
Flour	25,300	50,482	25,182
Kerosine	69,745	41,079	28,666
Lead .....	...	100	100
Oil	2,574	2,58	24
Opium .....	...	1,190	1,190
Rattan	625		625
Rice	429,320	459,591	30,271
Salt .....	...	6,250	6,250
Salt-petre	50		50
Sandalwood	815	1,262	427
Sapanywood	1,300	...	1,300
Sugar	91,674	103,608	11,934
Sulphur .....	...	500	500
Timber	8,770	13,841	5,074
Tea	350	...	350
General.....	543,841	559,105	15,264
Total	1,474,334	1,544,730	103,127 32,731
Transit	523,856	721,134	...
Total by arri- vals.....	2,298,190	2,265,864	103,127 135,458
			Net ... 32,326

EXPORTS EXCLUDING RIVER TRADE.			
	1894.	1895.	
No. Tonnage.	No. Tonnage.		
Steamers	1,505	1,895,549	1,457 1,943,170
Sailing ships	49	48,472	46 44,277
Total	1,554	1,944,021	1,503 1,987,447
Exported		731,497	710,973
	No. Increase.	No. Decrease.	
Steamers	47,621	49	
Sailing ships	3	3	4,495
Total	47,621	51	4,495
Net	43,126	51	20,524
Exported			

	1894.	1895.	
Bunker	Bunker	Bunker	
Steamers.	Coal.	Steamers.	Coal.
Shipped	1,505	179,144	1,457 172,145
	Increase.	Decrease.	
Bunker	Bunker	Bunker	
Steamers.	Coal.	Steamers.	Coal.
Shipped .....	...	48	6,999
Net .....	...	48	6,999
RIVER STEAMERS.			
Year. No.	Ton- age.	Imports	Exports
1894...1,391	1,647,438	55,252	44,692
1895...1,444	1,443,984	52,714	52,139
		10,501	584,862
		10,604	509,247
NET.			
No. of steamers		53	
Tonnage		203,454	
Imports		3,548	
Exports		7,547	
Bunker coal		103	
Passengers.....		75,615	

JUNKS.			
Junks in foreign trade imported	222,618 tons		
and exported	557,916 tons		
excess of exports	335,298 tons		
European constructed vessels			
imported in excess of exports	834,338 tons		
excess of exports by junks reduces this to	499,040 tons		
from which again must be subtracted 192,749 tons of bunker coal shipped exclusive of coal supplied to Her Majesty's ships and foreign men-of-war, leaving a balance consumed, manufactured, and in stock in the colony of 306,291 tons as against 317,089 tons for the corresponding half year.			
Junks in local trade imported	52,696 tons, of		
which 50,752 tons were earth and stones, clearing from Victoria with 4,510 tons of general cargo and 5,701 tons of earth and stones.			

PASSENGERS.			
	1894.	1895.	In- De-
British vessels ar- rivalis carried...	70,314	63,276	... 2,038
British vessels de- partures carried...	43,412	56,813	13,411 ...
British vessels emi- grants carried...	22,742	33,751	11,069 ...
Total	136,468	158,540	21,420 2,038
		Net...	22,372
Foreign vessels ar- rivalis carried...	25,029	24,811	... 189
Foreign vessels de- partures carried...	45,935	16,048	113 ...
Foreign vessels emi- grants carried...	7,535	8,929	491 ...
Total	48,499	48,917	67 189
		Net...	418 ...
River steamers ar- rivalis carried ...	266,253	267,096	843 ...
River steamers de- parture carried ...	318,619	241,111	77,453
Total	581,862	508,247	843 77,453
		Net...	10,212
Junks in foreign trade arrivals carried	56,411	57,134	723 ...
Junks in foreign trade departures carried	63,870	52,935	10,935
Total	120,281	110,069	723 10,935
		Net...	161,037
Difference.....	2,719	150,309	136,630
Emigrants	30,277	41,780	11,503
Remaining	6,558	108,619	125,177
		Net...	691
Junks in local trade arrivals carried	3,915	3,229	184 ...
Junks in local trade departures carried	2,456	1,611	775
Total	5,501	4,910	184 775
		Net...	691

SUPREME COURT.

18th July.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE THE HON. W. M. GOODMAN
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

ANOTHER COMPLAINT BY THE ACTING ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. A. G. Wise)—I may mention that there is another case—an arson case. The depositions were sent out, but I have not seen them yet. They have not yet reached my hands, but it will be as well to take the case at these Sessions sometime.

His Lordship—Would you like eleven o'clock to-morrow morning or Saturday?

The Acting Attorney-General—Personally I would prefer Tuesday, if that would suit you.

His Lordship—The Court will not be available, as scaffolding will be put up in order to have the roof examined. Of course it would be possible to have the small court, but it will not be convenient.

The Acting Attorney-General—I do not know when I shall get the depositions.

His Lordship—I do not know why you have not had them.

stand that if they absent themselves they will be fined unless they have a reasonable excuse. I do not want to say anything unless I know the circumstances.

At a later stage his Lordship said—Mr. Humphreys had better be here to-morrow morning unless he wants to get two fines instead of one. He may, however, be able to explain his absence.

LARCENY.

Wong Hing, was charged with stealing \$150.75 belonging to Abdool Hosam, 73, Wellington Street, on 25th September, 1888.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as the jury—Messrs. Mauricio Evaristo, Ernst August Wilhelm Hamanu, Banerjee Bhunwan Mohom, Rustonjee Meherwanjee Mehta, David Kennedy, Alfred Dietrich, William Hutchison.

The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. A. G. Wise) prosecuted, and said the facts were short and simple. On the day in question the prisoner, who was a servant of Hosam, went into his master's shop, and suddenly snatched up \$150 in notes and 75 cents in silver from a desk. He ran away, and was not seen again until one day this month, when his master saw him in Wellington Street and arrested him. The whole question was one of identification.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and said he had never been in Hosam's employ, and had always been a vegetable seller.

The jury found the prisoner guilty, and his Lordship told him that by running away to China in the ordinary way of fraudulent servants he had escaped punishment for nearly seven years. The means of justice had worked slowly but certainly. The sentence would be twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Lau Tong pleaded guilty to three indictments charging him with forging orders and obtaining bales of silk of the value of \$635 by false pretences.

His Lordship said he could well understand the prisoner pleading guilty, as the charges were proved up to the hilt against him. Sentence was reserved.

19th July.

A SEVERE LESSON FOR A FORGER.

Lau Tong, who pleaded guilty on Thursday to three offences of forgery and obtaining goods by false pretences, was brought up to receive sentence.

His Lordship said—Lau Tong, you have pleaded guilty to the commission of no less than three distinct and serious crimes. In a mercantile community crimes involving the forgery of mercantile documents and the use of such false documents for the purpose of defrauding bankers and others are offences of a peculiarly dangerous character; for they sap the very foundations of commerce by destroying all reasonable confidence between man and man. On 23rd January, 1895, you forged and you uttered, knowing it to be forged, a bill of exchange for £418 11s. 4d., purporting to be drawn in the ordinary course of business on a firm in Australia against silk consigned to that firm. The consignment of silk consisted of rubbish and firewood, resembling bales of silk externally, owing to the neat packing and the usual careful covering of matting to prevent damage. But this, of course, was not known at the time. Armed with the usual shipping documents and a policy of insurance and aided by an astute and obliging confederate, who came forward with false representations as your guarantor, you succeeded in selling that worthless bill and defrauding the buyer of a sum considerably over \$4,000. Your scheme was elaborate, carefully thought out, and, unfortunately for yourself, successful. I say "unfortunately" because success seems to have emboldened you to further efforts. On 21st May, 1895, you tried almost precisely the same plan, and endeavoured to obtain from the shroff of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China the sum of \$5,728 for a draft against merchandise consigned to Singapore. You had with you forged or altered bills of lading and a policy of insurance, and, when asked for a guarantee, you said the Sy ^o shop would guarantee you. No doubt your confederate would have come forward and represented himself as coming from that shop, had you been told to bring him to the Bank. Instead of that, another shroff from the Bank said he would go with you to that shop. You were in a difficult position and on nearing the shop you solved the

difficulty by taking to your heels and leaving the shroff to discover your falsehood and congratulate himself on the fact that the \$5,728 had not been handed over to you. So narrow an escape might have acted as a warning. But, about a fortnight later, on 5th June, 1895, you succeeded, by forging an order from a respectable shop, to induce one, Young Sing Pak, to hand you over three bales of silk of the value of \$695; and it was only owing to the unusual interest displayed in your proceedings by one of the folks in the silk shop that you were caught. He followed you and your coolies and noticed you did not carry the silk to the shop which you represented had ordered it, but you took it to a pawn shop, not far off, instead. This led to the recovery of the silk and the arrest of yourself. No less than four false chops were found, ready for us, at your lodgings. You did not plead guilty before the Magistrate. It was not till much time and trouble had been expended in weaving a net of evidence around you, from which you saw no escape, that you pleaded guilty yesterday at this Court. It now becomes my duty to pass sentence upon you, and I much regret that the fact that you seem bent upon using your ability to cheat and defraud the community renders it necessary that society must be protected for some time to come from your depredations. For the forging and uttering of the bill of exchange of 23rd January, 1895, the sentence on each count is five years' imprisonment with hard labour, each sentence, however, to run concurrently. For the crime of 21st May, 1895, that contained in the information for endeavouring to obtain money by forged documents, the sentence is two years' imprisonment with hard labour, to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment in the first case. This sentence is not made concurrent, because the crime was entirely independent of that of 23rd January. For the crime of the 5th June, 1895, that contained in the information for obtaining silk by the use of forged documents, the sentence is two years' imprisonment with hard labour, to commence at the expiration of the imprisonment to which the Court has already sentenced you in the second case. In the result, the total periods of imprisonment to which you are sentenced amount, practically, to nine years. I may add that the prison rules provide for obtaining remission of a portion of the period to which a prisoner is sentenced, in cases of industry and good conduct, while undergoing sentence. You will be able to ascertain what those rules are from the authorities at the prison, but, in any case, I have deemed it my duty to prevent you further preying upon the community for some years to come.

THE ABSENT JURYMEN FINED.

His Lordship called before him Mr. W. G. Humphreys, who absented himself from the Court on Thursday when summoned as a juror.

His Lordship—Mr. Humphreys, you were not here yesterday when your name was called on the jury list.

Mr. Humphreys—No, your Lordship. I have to apologise to yourself and to the Court, and to explain that my absence was purely an accident. I had been working both late and early, and I had an intention to be present yesterday, but just at the last moment my comrade came into the office with one or two important matters, and the thing was given out of my memory. Before I had a chance of remembering I received a summons at half-past ten requesting me to appear before your Lordship at once, and that it was important for me to come and apologise to your Lordship.

His Lordship—That was the second summons. The first summons you received ordered you to attend here at ten o'clock yesterday.

Mr. Humphreys—I have to apologise for that.

His Lordship—It is not a question of apology. Personally it does not affect me, but it does affect very much the fair administration of justice. If any one jurymen absents himself, as you did yesterday, some other gentleman, whose time is valuable to him, although not, perhaps, to you, has to take your place, and do your work—or rather part of your work as a citizen taking a share in the administration of justice in this colony. I will not say anything more at present as you are here to-day. I think you had better put what you have said in the form of an affidavit, and say how it came about that you did not attend yesterday. The second summons was simply to remind you that you must come.

Mr. Humphreys—Will you allow me to mention that the statement made by the Acting

Attorney-General yesterday was entirely a mistake. For the past twenty-five years I have never missed a summons in this Court. That I can state upon oath.

The Acting Attorney-General—Under these circumstances I had better mention that the bailiff is of quite the contrary opinion.

His Lordship—I do not wish to enter into a discussion upon this matter, which is merely a verbal statement. We must have something upon oath. You (Mr. Humphreys) had better make an affidavit, file it with the Registrar, explaining the circumstances. I will then consider what I shall do, consistent with my duty—whether I can accept the explanation; but I will make no promise at present. You had better remain here to-day.

His Lordship, a short time afterwards, said—In the ordinary course of things Mr. Humphreys would be fined \$20. I do not wish to inflict that fine until I ascertain whether the affidavit he files would justify me in not inflicting it. At the same time I think it should be inflicted at the present time, and therefore the best way would be to say that Mr. Humphreys is fined \$20 subject to his affidavit justifying me in remitting that fine. I shall be very glad if I can find that I am justified in remitting the fine.

THE YAUMATI ARSON CASE.

Chan U and Li Sam were charged with feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously setting fire to a dwelling house at 20, Ho Mun Tin, British Kowloon, on 30th June.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as the jury—Messrs. C. M. Castro, F. A. Ozorio, W. C. P. Stoppa, C. O. Kleiuschmidt, P. A. de Graca, E. C. Shepherd, and J. M. H. Meier.

The Acting Attorney-General (Hon. A. G. Wise) prosecuted, and Mr. Phillippe (instructed by Mr. H. J. Holmes) defended.

The Acting Attorney-General said he offered no evidence against the woman Li Sam, and she was discharged. In relating the circumstances of the case he said that the motive for committing the crime was jealousy on the part of Chan U, who had a grudge against his neighbour in consequence of a woman transferring her affections to the man whose shed was burnt.

On the night of the 30th June there were a man, a woman, and her daughter sleeping in a shed. At midnight they were aroused by an outbreak of fire, and on examining the premises a tin full of kerosine oil was found alight underneath the cockpit, and another was found on the roof near to the cockpit. In assisting to put out the flames a man was severely burnt. The prisoner, who lived next door, would not assist the helpers, and it would be proved that a large portion of his furniture had been removed on the previous evening. Evidence would also be

called of a quarrel between the prisoner and the woman.

Evidence in support of this statement having been given, Mr. Phillippe submitted that there was no direct evidence that the prisoner had set fire to the house. The theory for the defence was that the man set fire to his own shed and then charged the prisoner with committing the crime out of revenge.

The jury retired and on returning into Court the foreman announced a verdict of guilty by four to three.

His Lordship—That will not do gentlemen. The jury law has been altered. A verdict of four to three used to be sufficient, but last year an amending act was passed, and no verdict under five can be received. I must have a verdict of at least five to two. If you can be unanimous, well; if you cannot, five either one way or the other can give a verdict. I cannot take your verdict, and what you say amounts to a disagreement. You had better go out again, and see if five of you cannot make up your minds one way or the other.

The jury again retired, and returned after being away about five minutes with a unanimous verdict of guilty.

His Lordship said he took into consideration the fact that there was no likelihood of the people in the shed being burnt to death, because the cockpit was only six feet from the ground, and they could easily have escaped. He was willing to take a comparatively lenient view of the matter, and to consider it as malicious spite rather than a desire to injure anybody in the house. The sentence would be two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

22nd July.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. W. M. GOODMAN (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

LI CHING AND OTHERS V. WONG YUK AND ANOTHER.

Li Ching and Mak Kwok, brought an action against Wong-yuk, 4, Tung Wa Lane, and Pan Tak-chuen, Seymour Terrace, for an injunction to restrain the defendants from using, or causing or permitting to be used, 23, West Street, as a public latrine, thereby causing a nuisance injurious to the plaintiff; and the plaintiffs claimed \$10 a day for damages and their costs of suit.

Mr. Robinson, instructed by Mr. C. Ewens, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys, represented the defendants.

Mr. Robert K. Leigh, of the firm of Leigh and Orange, was the first witness called. He said he was acquainted with the premises in question. He produced plans which he had prepared and explained the construction and situation of the latrine and adjoining houses. There were three uptake shafts leading from the latrine on the first floor to a lantern in the roof of the house, through which the foul air escaped, and there were two separate shafts for the supply of fresh air. Mr. Robinson proceeded to ask witness what effect the uptake shafts would have on Nos 19 and 21, and witness was replying that he made several special visits to the premises in March last, when Mr. Francis objected to the evidence on the ground that it referred to matters subsequent to the date of the writ. The question, he said, was what nuisance was existing on the date of the writ and prior to it. The date of the writ was 9th January, 1895.

Mr. Robinson—It is an every day practice to apply for an injunction to restrain an anticipated nuisance.

His Lordship mentioned that, a nuisance existing in April, they could not recover on that through a writ issued in January.

Mak Kwok was then called and said he occupied the ground floor of 21, West Street, where he carried on the business of a stationer. The latrine was opened on the 26th December, 1894. He had, without effect, complained to the landlord of the house of the offensive smells. If the wind "blew in his favour" the nuisance was unbearable.

In cross-examination by Mr. Francis, witness said when he went into the shop at No. 21 he knew that the adjoining premises were used as a latrine. Asked why he did not remove from No. 21 when he first experienced the offensiveness of the latrine, he replied that he was informed at the time that a petition had been filed and an order of the Court was expected in the matter.

Cheung Luk, who occupies the first floor of No. 21, West Street, also gave evidence as to the nuisance, and this was corroborated by several other tenants of houses near the latrine.

The plaintiffs' case was not concluded at four o'clock, and at this stage the Court adjourned.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. W. M. GOODMAN (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE.)

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK AND OTHERS V. HOW QUA AND OTHERS.

Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, made an *ex parte* application on behalf of the plaintiffs for leave to appeal to the Privy Council against the judgment given by the Court sitting in appellate jurisdiction on the 8th inst. in favour of the defendants.

Leave granted.

The *Mercury* has the following, relating to the new season's tea on the London market:—While the new season blackleaf teas *ex Ping-suey* have not met with any excited reception, still a fair number of sales are to hand, all at more or less satisfactory prices. The two head Keemun chops, Ming Gar and Sing Gar, realized 1/11½ and 1/11 respectively. A fair, but by no means a fine, Ningchow, costing about 1/5½, fetched 1/10. Profits run from 5.33 per cent. to perhaps an average of 12 to 15 per cent.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Thursday. The Hon. F. A. Cooper (Director of Public Works) presided, and there were also present—Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings (Acting Captain Superintendent of Police), Dr. Lawson (Acting Colonial Surgeon), Dr. Westcott (Acting Medical Officer of Health), Mr. N. J. Ede, and Mr. H. McCallum (Secretary).

WELLS TO BE CLOSED.

The Acting Medical Officer of Health recommended the closing of certain wells.

The following minutes were attached:

Mr. Ede—If I remember rightly there was a complete report and analysis of water of all the wells. We should have this before us for the purpose of judging on these bad wells.

The Colonial Surgeon—Wells which are bad ought to be closed.

The Acting Captain Superintendent of Police—I concur. Close bad wells.

The Director of Public Works—I concur in closing bad wells, but this report contains practically no information upon which the Board can make an order to close. A list of the wells in all the districts and particulars as to the depth and construction, etc., is being prepared.

The report was not adopted as further particulars were asked for.

The ACTING CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE moved—"That whereas it has been made to appear to the Sanitary Board that certain wells hereafter named are in an insanitary condition, and are likely to prove injurious to health, the said wells named hereafter are hereby ordered to be closed within the next seven days." He said this resolution was a result of a communication from the President saying they might look out for cholera. Along with Mr. Crow, he had carried out a personal inspection, and had set three men, Sergt. McIver and two constables, to work. The result of about a week's work was that, so far as it appeared to them, there was just exactly five times the number of wells that seemed to be previously known to the Board. This statement was not made with the intention of casting any reflection upon the Sanitary Inspectors, because it had to be remembered that this discovery was the outcome of a house-to-house visitation when nothing else but wells were looked for. There had been no analysis of the wells, except so far as their condition could be detected by eye and nose. If they had known last year as much about the plague conditions as they knew of choleraic conditions in this colony he was of opinion that they might have been more able to cope with the epidemic at the outset. Anyone with the slightest acquaintance with medical science would tell them that these spots were simply breeders of cholera. Some of the people said they did not use this water; if that was the case the wells should be shut up, and they could be shut up without causing inconvenience.

The ACTING COLONIAL SURGEON seconded the resolution, and said he would like to point out that the number of deaths during the last twenty years from choleraic diarrhoea and diarrhoeas of various descriptions in this colony averaged from 300 to 600 per year, and he was perfectly certain if those wells were closed up the colony would have less cholera or similar diseases. Since the introduction of the water supply from Lytam there was no doubt that the cases had decreased, and after some of the wells had been shut up. There was no description for some of those wells. So far as filth and dirt were concerned they were simply awful. If some teetotallers could see the wells they would be choked off water for ever. There was one in a bakery in Lower Lascar Row, the surroundings of which were disgraceful. The top of the well was flush with the floor, and the floor was so badly paved that the surface water trickled into the well. This was a bakery where biscuits and Chinese bread were made all day long. It was simply awful. There was another place in Upper Lascar Row, which he regretted to say was licensed by the Harbour Master as a boarding-house for seamen. The well was in a beastly state. It was 9 feet deep, the water 5 feet, made of rough stone chunks, had a drain two feet off, the water was very bad indeed, and the surface water drained off into the drain and the well impartially. They could not see through the water. It was full of suspended matter, and yet it was the well the people of the house had to depend upon for twelve or fourteen hours a day when the water supply was cut down. There was a copper pan in which

two or three gallons of water could be stored, but what was that where there were so many men requiring washing and something to drink? There was another case of a bakery in Queen's Road, just opposite the Man On Insurance Co., where the water was like ink. The sooner such places were shut up the better, and those wells which the people said they did not use should be shut up at once. It might be that some of these wells had something to do with the spread of the plague. He thought the whole of the wells on Capt. Hastings' list should be closed up within a week, but that more particulars ought to be obtained regarding a list made up by Dr. Westcott, because the closing of some of the wells, when the water was good, was a serious business. Some of the wells if taken care of would provide a fairly good supply for other than domestic purposes, and realising the gravity of their proposal he suggested that where the water was good the evil surroundings ought to be done away with, and then there would be a good supply for some time.

The ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH said that during the whole period of his office, he had been engaged in hunting up wells which could be a source of danger to the public health of the colony, and he was glad to find that other members of the Board were interesting themselves in the matter. He had submitted reports and recommendations on 64 wells, and a great many had been closed; but they could not consider themselves in a position to resist epidemic disease as long as wells were allowed to exist which collected their water supply from a densely populated area, unprotected from surface soakage, and riddled with drains. The colony now had a perfect supply of water from a pure source, and no justification existed for allowing those dangerous sources of collection to continue. He hoped the measure would receive the unanimous support of the Board.

Mr. Ede said that some time ago a list of wells was laid before the Board, and he would like to see it.

The PRESIDENT said the list would be circulated. He thought there could not be the slightest doubt that these wells were in a state likely to be injurious to health. The Acting Colonial Surgeon had expressed himself strongly to that effect, and the Board would be perfectly justified in adopting the resolution. He thought, however, that three days' notice was not sufficient.

The ACTING CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—I have altered my resolution to seven days.

The PRESIDENT—Seven days from receiving the notice?

The ACTING CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—Yes, certainly. There are forty-six wells altogether to be dealt with.

The resolution was carried.

A RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

The ACTING CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—The next resolution I will withdraw, because it will be competent, at any time, to bring forward a list of insanitary wells.

The resolution was—"That a Committee be appointed to deal with other insanitary wells under Ordinance 15 of 18."

THE CONDITION OF CATTLE SHEDS.

The Colonial Secretary forwarded a report by the Acting Medical Officer of Health on certain insanitary conditions connected with buildings in which cows, buffaloes, or goats were kept, and making recommendations thereon respecting the supply of water and drainage. The buildings were at 79, 81, 83 Nullah Lane, 1, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28 Kennedy Street, East Point Dairy Farm, Well Street, Tai Hang village, and the Coffee Gardens.

The following minutes were attached:

Mr. Ede.—The purity of the milk supply is very important, and the water supply and the drainage of the places named should be looked to and put right as soon as practicable.

The Acting Colonial Surgeon.—Seen. No urgency. The Acting Analyst has enough analysing at present to keep him going for weeks.

The Director of Public Works.—It would be well to add a by-law to the existing laws to the following effect—Every building shall be supplied at all times with a reasonable quantity of pure water.

The PRESIDENT said there was no by-law or regulation with regard to the water supply of these premises, and he did not think the Board could go further than insist upon a proper supply of water before licensing the places. He

moved that a by-law be prepared in the terms of his minute.

Mr. EDE seconded.

Carried.

THE SEGREGATION SYSTEM.

A letter was read from the Acting Medical Officer of Health showing the result of the segregation of persons from houses infected with bubonic plague.

CHOLERA IN JAPAN.

Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tokyo reported that from June 11th to June 15th, inclusive, there had been 1,687 cases of cholera in Japan, and 272 deaths.

A CASE OF CHOLERA IN THE COLONY.

The Colonial Secretary forwarded a letter concerning the death from cholera of Julius Cezar M. Marques, 10, Arbuthnot Road. The medical certificate, signed by Mr. A. B. Carvalho, said that death was caused by "cholera said to have commenced at 3 a.m. Seen by me at 6; stage of collapse beginning; died at 5 p.m., July 5th, 1895."

The Acting Medical Officer of Health reported—"I have seen Dr. Cantlie about this case. He has made bacteriological examinations which prove that it was not a case of Asiatic cholera, but of cholera nostras, cases of which are to be expected at this season of the year."

In a later communication the Acting Medical Officer said—"The sanitary condition of the house and surroundings was good, and the deceased had lived there for seven months, and was in previous good health. He had partaken of no suspicious food, drink, or medicines during the previous 24 hours, but had eaten melon in the afternoon of the 3rd. Although this is recognised as a cause in India, the interval between its consumption and the attack was probably too great for its estimation as a cause in this case."

The Colonial Surgeon appended the following minute—Unsatisfactory. Too great a tendency to exaggerate on the part of some people until a close examination into facts is made.

The report was referred for further information.

FRUIT IN SHOPS.

Several applications were made for the sale of fruit in shops on the ground that the market accommodation was not ample enough.

The following minutes were appended:—

The Acting Medical Officer of Health—I am of opinion that these licences should be refused. It is most necessary that food should be sold in the market, and if there is no room in the existing ones I suggest the provision of a temporary one.

The Acting Captain Superintendent of Police—Recommend refusal.

The ACTING COLONIAL SURGEON said he did not think it was possible to sell fruit in certain markets, at present, and if a refusal of the applications was made just now he thought that some such method of providing for accommodation as mentioned by the Medical Officer of Health should be arranged.

The PRESIDENT moved that the Colonial Secretary be informed that in the opinion of the Board these applications ought to be refused, and at the same time he hoped steps would be taken by the Government in regard to the sale of fruit. He did not consider it altogether impracticable that certain houses should be rented by the Government for the purpose of a temporary fruit market.

The ACTING COLONIAL SURGEON seconded the resolution.

Carried.

WATER CLOSETS.

An application was made by Hon. E. R. Belilos for permission to erect water closets at Kingsclere, 13, Caine Road. The application was referred back for further particulars, and in the course of the discussion Mr. Ede asked if it was to be understood that water closets were to be erected only in hotels and premises where there were many European residents.

The PRESIDENT—The applications must rest on their own merits.

The ACTING COLONIAL SURGEON—There are a terrible lot of people in Mr. Belilos's house. They say there are more in his house than in the hotels sometimes.

THE CITY LAUNDRIES.

The Acting Medical Officer of Health reported as follows on the laundry work of the colony:—"I have the honour to submit a report on the washing of clothes in the colony. Most of the washing of the city is done in the hill streams in rudely constructed tanks, through

which the water flows constantly, thus converting the bed of the stream below into unformed drains; the fall below the Mint dam seems to be used most. The clothes are washed, boiled, and starched at the streams, and, when the weather is favourable, dried also and then taken back to houses in the city to be dressed and ironed. These laundries are located on the ground floors of houses, and are fitted with ironing tables, a small stove for heating irons, and presses for cleaning linen. \$8 a month was the least rent paid for those I visited, and \$14.25 the highest; and the average number of workmen employed was 8 to 4 ironers, 2 coolies, and two washermen. They all slept on the premises, the master in a compartment, the rest on the ironing tables. The average number of pieces dealt with during each month was 1,000 per establishment. There is a block of ten laundries owned by the Government at Kennedy Road, Wan Chai, of which I give a plan; only three of these are occupied, 1, 3, and 10, and it is evident that they are not popular with the washermen, the two principal reasons being that they are not conveniently situated for customers to bring their own washing to the laundries, and that there is not sufficient drying ground. Each laundry is supposed to consist of a two storied Chinese dwelling, and a laundry block, separated by a lane at the back, but this arrangement is ignored in all cases, and each one suits his own convenience as to appropriation. Recommendations—(1) That washing tanks be constructed at the present washing streams and properly drained. (2) That when these are completed, pollution of public streams be prohibited. (3) That all houses used as laundries be licensed, and laws be made for their regulation, an essential condition being that they are not to be used as dwellings, a caretaker only being allowed. With regard to the Government laundries a plot on the hill side might be allotted to each house and fitted with bamboo poles for drying purposes. The drying rooms should be made watertight; water finds its way from the tank rooms and swamps the floors. Efficient arrangements for boiling are required. At present the lane is obstructed by mud and stones, over which the large copper boilers are heated. If these means were carried out the attention of large establishments, such as Army, Government, and Civil Hospital, hotels, &c., might be called to the advantage of hiring them and thereby controlling their own laundry work; but I am of opinion that the future of these laundries is not promising, and that they will not be able to compete successfully with their more convenient rivals."

The following minutes were appended:—

Mr. Ede—This question of laundries has occupied the attention of the Sanitary Board on several previous occasions, and the matter was gone into carefully before and since the laundries at Wan Chai were built. In my opinion these laundries are not unpopular because of their situation, inasmuch as washermen take the clothes much further out of town, but because the washermen like to live in the centre of the town and do things in their own dirty fashion. If all public laundries are judiciously regulated, and if washermen were strictly prohibited from sleeping on their ironing tables and their customer's clothing, they would soon see the advantage of those cheap and good buildings erected at Wan Chai. I am in favour of regulations being made and enforced for the supervision of cleanliness of all public laundries and prohibiting their use as dwellings, and if it then be found that further accommodation is required it should be provided.

The Acting Colonial Surgeon—We cannot do much more at present than is being done. There is too much other work at present to be done. I would advise a thorough winter campaign against those washermen who are at fault.

The Acting Captain Superintendent of Police—I agree with the Colonial Surgeon. Everything cannot be done at once.

The Director of Public Works—The Colonial Secretary might be referred to the special report on this subject a few years ago. I am of opinion that if the recommendations contained in that report are carried out a marked improvement of the washing ground would take place.

The PRESIDENT moved that by-law 23 for the regulation of laundries be enforced, and that the Colonial Secretary's attention be called to the report sent by the Mayor, and inquiry made as to what steps had been taken to carry out the recommendations of the Mayor in regard to washhouses.

Mr. EDE seconded.

Carried.

THE REMOVAL OF NIGHT SOIL.

The Acting Captain Superintendent of Police forwarded a report from the officer in

charge of Shaukiwan Police Station "disclosing scandalous neglect on the part of the contractor."

Sergeant Donald reported a woman's excuse for throwing night soil into the harbour was that the night soil had not been removed for 14 days. He made enquiries and found that the night soil was removed on the average only every fourth day. Inspector Germain also reported making enquiries, and said that only a few of the inhabitants admitted that the soil was removed sometimes every three or four days. If the soil was not removed it was because the night soil man's fees were not paid. The contractor was not responsible for private houses.

The Director of Public Works, in a minute, said—It is satisfactory to see from these papers that the charge of "scandalous neglect" brought against the contractor is not sustained.

The President said that no further action was necessary. There had been no ground for complaint in this case.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ended July 6th the death rate was 24.6 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 40.6 per 1,000 per annum during the corresponding week last year. The features of most importance in this return are the deaths recorded from cholera and bubonic plague. The death recorded from cholera, Mr. McAllum understood, was doubtful, to say the least of it.

For the week ended 13th July the death rate was 20.4 per 1,000 per annum, as compared with 25.5 during the corresponding week last year.

THE DRY EARTH SYSTEM OF CONSERVANCY.

The conditions of the conservancy contract were laid on the table.

The PRESIDENT said he and the Acting Medical Officer of Health had gone into the whole matter of the dry earth system. It would be remembered that the Medical Officer's report on the matter was deferred until the conservancy contract was considered, and he would now like to hear the opinions of members on the subject.

THE ACTING MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

—A recent report has directed attention to the insanitary state of the latrines open to the public, and a general opinion has been expressed that something should be done to mitigate the nuisances caused. There have been two proposals, I believe, for dealing with them—the water system—a trough connected with a receiving sump to be cleared daily—and the dry earth system. The objections to the water system are that sufficient water could not be spared, and that a nuisance would probably still exist if the sewage were stored in a sump, and it is not desirable to increase the pollution of the foreshore and harbour by its discharge through the city sewers. The Hermite system would obviate the water difficulty, as electrolysed sea water is used; the resultant also would cause no danger if discharged into the harbour; but this will be a question for consideration when the new system of latrines has been provided, and more experience gained of this process in other cities. The earth system is, I think, worthy of trial. An unlimited supply of earth of efficient quality is procurable, and its introduction as an experiment in the Government latrines would be inexpensive and probably successful. I therefore move that this system be introduced for trial in the limited number of Government latrines.

Mr. EDE seconded.

The ACTING COLONIAL SURGEON—I move that no such trial be made. It would be a very expensive trial, and I do not see where the good of it is going to come in. There have been no advantages pointed out except the deodorising power of the earth. But to the Chinese it does not matter what they smell, whether they smell latrines or something else. If you put earth into these latrines you are simply throwing money away. It does not matter twopence to the Chinese whether they have earth or not, and it does not matter to the purse of the colony. I think that, until a far better plan is thought out, or until somebody comes forward with a lot of money, this plan should not be adopted.

The PRESIDENT said he had no sanguine expectations about the scheme. He did not think the dry earth system had a fair chance in a place where there was an estimated average of 130 people a day to one seat in a latrine. In London the maximum was 30. The introduction of the earth system would increase the bulk of obnoxious matter, and he

felt bound to support the amendment of the Colonial Surgeon.

The amendment was put and carried.

AN APPLICATION REFUSED.

An application was made for permission to use a well which the Board had ordered to be closed at 79, Jervois Street, on the ground that the water had proved very useful.

The PRESIDENT said there was no necessity for the Board to depart from its decision, and the members agreed.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Board adjourned until Thursday week.

SENSATIONAL RUMOUR IN HONGKONG.

ALLEGED PLOT TO WRECK THE HAWAIIAN GOVERNMENT.

20th July.

On Friday the Hongkong police received information of a very startling nature. It is said that upwards of twenty Americans have established a secret society, with Hongkong for its centre, for the express object of wrecking the newly formed Hawaiian Government. The Americans, who arrived in the colony a few weeks ago, are said to be forming their plot as an act of revenge against the present officials who caused the dethronement of the Hawaiian Queen some time ago. It is, of course, impossible to say as yet whether there is any truth in the story, but it came from a fairly reliable source, and immediately it was communicated to Hon. Commander W. C. H. Hastings, the Acting Captain Superintendent, Inspector Stanton, Inspector Quincey, and Sergeant Holt were deputed to make enquiries. So far very little information has been elicited, but it is reported that two or three days ago the constituents for the manufacture of nitro-glycerine were bought in the colony by an American, and that three or four members of the alleged secret society have gone to a village about twenty miles from Canton, to make dynamite bombs, which are to be used, it is said, to blow up the Hawaiian Government buildings. The police officers are busily engaged in sifting the affair, and, if there exist any grounds for these alarming statements, the plot will be quickly brought to light.

21st July.

The police are still pursuing their enquiries into the sensational rumour we published on Saturday. They have ascertained that one man, who was formerly connected with the late Hawaiian Queen's army, has been talking about a plot to wreck the Hawaiian Government, but it is not yet certain whether the rumour has only bombast for its basis, and the detective officers are doing all they can to thoroughly probe the affair.

PROSECUTION BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

At the Magistracy on Saturday, before Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Mr. J. Hastings, solicitor, The Retreat, Peak, was summoned by Mr. H. P. Tooker for (1) making an unauthorised encroachment on Crown land in contravention of section 77, sub-section 5, of Ordinance 15 of 1889; (2) for commencing a building without giving notice in writing to the Director of Public Works as required by section 70 of the Ordinance; and (3) for erecting on Crown land a shed or structure of wood without the previous sanction of the Director of Public Works, as required by section 50 of the Ordinance.

The summons for encroachment was taken first.

Mr. E. Hazeland, assistant engineer in the P.W.D., said that on the 17th July he saw a wooden shed just below Rural Building Lot 65. It was used as a latrine for Chinese servants. It was within the Pokfulam watershed area, and was on Crown land. The shed was about 3 ft. square by 8 ft. high. There had been no permission to build it, nor application for the same. The shed was inflammable.

Mr. H. P. Tooker said he took out the summonses by instruction. In answer to the defendant he said that, as far as he knew, no notice was given to Mr. Hastings between July 16th, when witness became aware of the structure, and the date of the summons. Witness believed Mr. Cooper spoke to Mr. Hastings some weeks before the building was erected, and he was told that it could not be permitted. Witness was

not aware that the structure was removed before the summons was issued. He asked for a heavy penalty on the first charge, as the offence was serious, and for a nominal penalty in the other cases.

Hon. F. A. Cooper, Director of Public Works, said that two months ago the defendant came to the P.W.D. office and asked permission to erect this latrine on Crown land, near Myrtle Bank, which adjoins defendant's lot. Witness said the question would rest with the Governor, but witness could not recommend that sanction be given; but if defendant wished to press his application he must send it in writing. That was the last he heard of it until the building was erected.

Mr. Hastings said he did not deny that the shed was erected by him on Crown land. He asked His Worship to take into consideration the circumstances under which it was erected. The coolies' latrine attached to his house became an unbearable nuisance. It was only a few yards from the house, and disinfectants did not abate the nuisance. The coolies became ill with fever, and so he thought it necessary to close the latrine, and erect a small wooden shed on the hillside. It was erected on the 16th inst. He thought the P. W. D. would have had the courtesy to give him notice that the land was Crown property, and request him to remove the structure. On the 17th it came to his knowledge that an objection had been made, and therefore he ordered the shed to be removed at once, and it was removed either on the afternoon of the 17th or the morning of the 18th. When the summonses were applied for there was no encroachment, as the shed had then been taken down. He did not make a written application to Mr. Cooper, because he thought there was so much red tape in connection with the Department that an application would be useless.

His Worship said he thought a fine of \$10 would meet the case.

Mr. Tooker asked what about the other two summonses.

His Worship said he understood that those summonses would be withdrawn. He supposed Mr. Tooker did not wish to be vindictive.

Mr. Tooker replied that he did not.

We understand that an application for a re-hearing will be made.

RESULT OF THE HONGKONG POLL.

The result of the poll taken in Hongkong to ascertain local opinion on the elections now proceeding at home was declared as follows on Saturday:

Unionists	211
Liberals	55
Majority for Unionists	156
Three voting papers were spoiled.	

MACAO PLAGUE STATISTICS.

At the Lippa plague hospital on the 14th inst. there were forty-seven patients under treatment and the figures since are as follows:

	New cases.	Deaths.	Discharges.
July 15	1	—	—
" 16	2	1	8
" 17	3	1	—
" 18	5	1	—
" 19	4	1	—
" 20	4	1	—
" 21	3	3	8

At the Chinese hospital in Macao on the 14th inst. there were thirty-six patients under treatment, and the figures since are as follows:

	New cases.	Deaths.	Discharges.
July 15	2	—	1
" 16	2	—	1
" 17	3	—	1
" 18	1	—	1
" 19	6	—	1
" 20	2	—	—
" 21	—	1	—

According to the *China Gazette* the Shanghai Municipal Council is going to erect several refuse destructors in Hongkew and the British settlement for the disposal of street garbage.

THE PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, advises the receipt of the following report for June from Mr. Blamey, the manager at the mine:

August Shaft 200 ft. Level.—The No. 2 East crosscut has been extended a further distance of 24 ft. 6 in., making it 397 ft. 6 in. from the main North crosscut. Nothing of value was met with, however, and as it is out beyond the supposed course of Gillies' Reef work there was discontinued, and the men brought back to open up north and south on the course of the ore passed through in the early part of last month and referred to in my last report. The ore we are driving on shows both copper and iron pyrites, but up to this is not of sufficient value to mill.

Intermediate 140 ft. Level.—All the stopes here continue to give their usual quantities of ore for the mill, and are without change to notice. The new shaft will connect with this level within the next two days, when after putting in the necessary timbers for the "Plat" it will be continued down to the 200 ft. level.

110 ft. Level.—The only work going on at this point is the sinking of the new shaft, which, as just mentioned, will connect with the intermediate within the next two days. We shall now prepare for driving a crosscut east to intersect the course of Gillies' Reef at this level.

Upper Stopes.—These having become exhausted, work there has ceased. The small leader discovered in the north side of these stopes near the surface continues to yield ore of very good quality and gives promise of doing so for some little time longer.

Gillies' Reef Mill Gully Tunnel.—The north drive here has been extended 45 feet, making it 357 feet from its mouth. It continues to give ore of fair grade for the mill, but I regret to say the reef is very much disturbed in places by the intrusion of dyke matter. The wibze we were sinking at the date of my last report got entirely into dyke formation and as there is water to be contended with which makes the work expensive and progress slow, it was decided to wait till it was drained by the crosscut we are about to begin at the 110 ft. level August shaft.

Total drivage for month 543' 6"

Ore mined 725 tons.

made up as follows:

	tons. cwt.
August shaft	545 0
Mill gully	119 10
Upper stopes	19 10
New leader	50 0

Milling—This was carried on during 22 days with full battery, crushing 920 tons, yielding 376 oz. 4 dwt. of smelted gold, viz., 720 tons of ore from the mine for 347 oz. 4 dwt. gold and 197 tons headings for 29 oz. You will see the quantity of ore milled is much below our average and as this is owing to the worn-out state of the old battery, the foundations of which are quite rotten, we have decided to take it down and re-erect it using only the very best timber in both the foundations and fram's. This is a pretty big job, but I am hoping it will be done without materially decreasing our monthly output of gold.

Cyanide Works—This was carried on to the 1st inst. when a stop was made for the clean-up. The result was sent you in due course, so I need not refer further to it here. It is now running on tailings with about 5 per cent. of concentrates, and as Mr. White assures me his extractions are good and the material operated on of very fair grade, I am hoping for fairly good results this month. We shall clean up on the 3rd prox., by which time 750 tons will have been treated for the month. Of course, I need not tell you that there are many little stoppages in the work, owing partly to the men being new to it. A small battery has been erected to crush the lumps of oxidized tailings and concentrates, which is doing its work very well indeed, and as this is run off the water-wheel, the cost is trifling.

General.—We are giving due attention to all work coming under this head.

Labour.—The supply of this is without change.

Health.—This, I am pleased to say, is much better, the influenza and bronchitis having almost entirely left the camp.

Rainfall.—This has been most unusually low, the total being 4 inch only.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Twenty members were present on Saturday to compete for the Long Range Cup. The shooting on the whole was not good. The Cup was won by Capt. Ferguson, R.B., and the Spoons by Mr. Deas, Capt. Bentinck, Private Godbeer, R.B., and Mr. Stewart. The following were the best scores:—

	800 yds.	900 yds.	H'cap.	Total points.
Capt. Ferguson, R.B.	40	41	10	91
Mr. Deas	28	28	20	76
Capt. Bentinck, R.B.	25	39	10	74
Private Godbeer, R.B.	34	39	—	73
Mr. Stewart	20	41	12	73
Corporal Wooldridge, R.B.	32	39	—	71
Corporal Ratty, R.B.	27	41	2	70
Sergeant Ryan, R.B.	31	33	—	64
Captain Palmer	25	32	3	60
Private Wilson, R.B.	28	26	6	60

THE AMERICAN COMMUNITY AT SHANGHAI AND THE OUTRAGES IN SZECHUEN.

The following is the report presented at the adjourned meeting of American citizens held at Shanghai on the 15th inst. regarding the recent outrages in Szechuen. The meeting was numerously attended, and the report was unanimously adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the U.S. Minister at Peking and the State Department at Washington:—

The Committee appointed at the meeting of American citizens held at Shanghai on 1st July, to ascertain the facts in reference to the Szechuen outrages and to draft a preamble and resolutions to be submitted to a future meeting beg to report as follows:—

The Committee has had several meetings and interviews with the missionaries from Chêngtu and other places in Szechuen, and from their written and oral statements and from copies of official proclamations (all of which the Committee recommend to be published with the proceedings of this meeting) have ascertained the following facts:—

I.—From proclamations issued by the leading officials in the province of Szechuen, previous to and at the time of the riots, it appears evident that they are largely responsible for these disturbances. In support of this see

1.—Accompanying copy of a proclamation issued by Li Taotai, General Manager of Foreign Affairs; Provincial Treasurer Wang; Chang Taotai, General Manager of Foreign Affairs; and Expectant Taotai Shen.

2.—The proclamation issued 29th May by Expectant Taotai Chow, Chief of Police for the two Hsien (districts) of the capital, and

3.—The Viceroy's proclamation of the same date.

It will be seen from these proclamations that what purported to be a promulgation of the terms of the Berthemy Convention in obedience to the instructions of the Tsungli Yamen, dated the 31st of October, 1894, was in fact in direct contravention of the same proclamation (No. 1) issued by the Provincial Foreign Office, was widely posted throughout the province, and was so well understood that immediately after its promulgation it was commonly said among the people that the Viceroy intended to drive the missionaries out of Szechuen.

The proclamations (Nos. 2 and 3) issued by the Chief of Police and the Viceroy, were calculated to incite and encourage the riots rather than to suppress them.

The rioters assembled at the north-east corner of the city (see No. 1 on map) and had to go the entire length of the parade ground (see No. 2 on map) and past the soldiers' camp (see No. 3 on map) to the first point of attack, the Canadian Methodist Mission (see "A" on map). No effort was made to stop them, and when the missionaries fled to the camp for protection they were driven out and one of the ladies brutally kicked by a soldier.

There was a Roman Catholic mission only a stone's-throw from the Viceregal yamen, and yet so sure were the rioters that they would not be interfered with that this place, directly under the eye of the Viceroy, was boldly looted and demolished.

II.—Previous to the issuing of this proclamation (No. 1) the attitude of the people, in Chêngtu and other ports of the Szechuen province, towards the missionaries was uniformly and unusually friendly.

III.—For some time previous to the riots, vile reports were circulated and placards inciting to riot were posted in and around the city. (See placards 1 and 2.) These the officials made no effort to suppress, although repeatedly requested to do so by the missionaries. (See statements of Canright, Peat, Kilborn, and Cady.)

IV.—At the time the riots began there were thousands of soldiers stationed in and about the city, at the command of the officials, and there were three camps, each having several hundred foreign-drilled troops within five minutes' walk of the place first attacked. (See map.)

V.—As soon as a riot was apprehended the officials were notified and help requested from at least two sources. This help was either refused or delayed until too late to be effective. (See Kilborn, Peat, and Canright.)

VI.—The destruction and looting of the property in Chêngtu extended over a period of thirty-six hours, during which time nothing like an adequate effort was made by the officials to interfere with the rioters, notwithstanding there was an interval of five hours in which there was absolute cessation of the rioting.

VII.—The few soldiers and yamen runners who were sent under pretence of suppressing the riots were seen to be actively engaged in the work of looting and destruction. The Magistrate and the Prefect visited the scene of the riot during the first day, and immediately they appeared quiet and order were restored; but as soon as they left, and before they were out of sight, the rioting was renewed with increased fury. (See Hartwell.)

VIII.—At daylight on the second day of the riots, some of the missionaries went to the yamen of the Huayanghsien for protection, and they were sent away with the statement that the official was asleep. The underlings assured them that there was no danger on their street, and adequate protection was promised. This promise, however, was never fulfilled. (See Canright.)

IX.—The telegraph operator at Chêngtu was forbidden by the Viceroy to transmit messages for the missionaries, while at the same time he (the Viceroy) was causing telegrams to be sent to all the offices in the West, stating that a mutilated child had been found at a foreign place, as a result of which looting and burning went on as by a concerted plan. Telegrams from the missionaries were also refused at the Chungking office on the plea that the Viceroy would not permit anyone to send telegrams which made reference to the riots. As a result of the Viceroy's obstruction of the telegraph lines to Chêngtu (of which there are three) it was ten days before the fate of the missionaries was known at Shanghai. (See Cady and Lewis.)

X.—No adequate measures were taken to restore order, during or after the riots, until imperative instructions came from Peking; upon which quiet was restored, the Magistrates having the assurance that such action would be approved.

XI.—As a result of the riots in Chêngtu and the delay in promulgating the instructions from Peking, the disturbances rapidly spread until all the missions in the province became more or less involved.

Resolutions.

Whereas, the above facts clearly indicate that the riots in Szechuen, which swept away in a few days the fruit of years of toil and sacrifice, and which have resulted in the wanton destruction of much valuable property belonging to American citizens, rendering homeless and destitute no less than twenty-four adult American missionaries, and subjecting to violence and insult delicate women and helpless children, were officially inspired and encouraged, and

Whereas, we believe that unless prompt and adequate measures are taken by our government to bring to punishment the guilty parties the safety of all American interests in China will be imperilled, and

Whereas, we find that these violent demonstrations were directed not so much against missionaries as such, but as a part of a widespread anti-foreign propaganda, and

Whereas, the honour and prestige of the Government of the United States must certainly suffer from any unsatisfactory settlement of these troubles, therefore,

Resolved, 1st.—That we respectfully urge the Government of the United States to immediately appoint a Commission, headed by a Consular officer of highest rank and consisting of

such other American citizens as shall be qualified by a knowledge of the Chinese language to deal with this matter, and from long residence in and familiarity with the customs of the country, to proceed at the earliest possible moment to Chêngtu, there to thoroughly investigate the causes and fix the responsibility of these riots.

Resolved, 2nd.—That in our opinion a money indemnity alone is utterly insufficient to meet the demands of this case, and that we insist upon the prompt and adequate punishment of the guilty parties, no matter what their rank or station may be.

Resolved, 3rd.—That we ask our Government to make provision for the immediate return of the American missionaries to their stations in the Szechuen province, and that their right to reside and prosecute their work in the interior of China be published throughout the provinces of the Central Government.

H. W. BOONE,
JOHN R. HYKES,
C. F. REID,
G. F. FITCH,
R. T. BRYAN, Committee.

JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

Mr. Nakagawa, Japanese Consul in Hongkong, has submitted a report upon Japanese emigration. It being quite natural, he says, that the number of Japanese who go abroad should increase with the progress of the nation's foreign intercourse, it is of course against reason to interfere with the movement. Still, emigrants that now leave Japan for foreign shores being used to a simple mode of life at home and being quite ignorant of the keen competition prevailing in foreign countries, are mostly under the delusion that if once they emigrate they can obtain high wages without undergoing any particular hardships. Labouring under that idea, they are generally sure to find themselves confronted with difficulties in regard to their subsistence, and even when fortunate enough to find employers they are liable to be subjected to treatment even inferior to that generally accorded to Chinese employees. Last winter, for instance, about thirty Japanese arrived in Hongkong with the purpose of going to North Borneo. Their travelling expenses were fraudulently appropriated by their guide, and they were obliged to stay in Hongkong, though it was evident that they could not compete with Chinese as labourers. After some while, several succeeded in getting to Borneo, but soon returned, finding themselves unable to carry on the work expected of them. Sickness broke out among them in Hongkong, and the Consulate was obliged to send more than twenty home. North Borneo was reported upon last year after a careful inspection by the Consul, and he therefore regrets exceedingly that, despite the warning contained in that report, local offices should so far disregard it as to allow emigrants to leave Japan for that region. Not a few publicists hold that foreign emigration is an important element in extending the prosperity of Japan. These men know nothing about foreign countries, or about the requirements of foreign labour, their knowledge of the subject being derived mainly from newspapers. Consequently, whenever they hear of a new country being opened up, they suffer themselves to be deluded into thinking that it would be well to send Japanese labour thither, while they always expect the venture to turn out highly profitable. Now and then they specially send out an exploring agent. In such a case the new country, needing labour badly, treats the delegate with all possible hospitality and affords him every convenience. His stay in the place is limited, however, and it is not possible for him to conduct sufficient or proper inquiries. Hardships, therefore, too often await the Japanese emigrant. Especially when the needs of imported labour are urgent, it is not infrequent for such a country to promise unusually favourable conditions, simply to entice emigrants, although the authorities have no real intention of fulfilling these glowing promises. The emigration of Japanese labourers must be conducted with the utmost precaution. Since the project of sending Japanese labourers abroad was conceived, with the single exception of Hawaii, no successful result has reached the ears of the writer of the report. The disastrous failures of the Fiji and New Caledonia settlements are

notorious. Queensland is also said to be highly unsatisfactory. These failures must be attributed to carelessness in carrying out preliminary investigations. The writer hears that British New Guinea is desirous of importing labour from Japan, and that a project is on foot to supply the demand. Such an enterprise demands great caution. Some folks may say that the emigrants should be left to do as they choose, and that they should not be regarded in the light of children requiring protection. Should they fail owing to their vulnerability to surmount natural hardships, let them fail, and so afford object lessons to others. The writer cannot but resemble such an opinion as not quite consonant with reason. Japanese emigrants are generally destitute of patience, are of mild disposition, and are not only unused to endure the hardships common to a sphere of keen competition, but are even unable to offer opposition when cruelly treated by their employers. The Japanese emigrants now employed in tree-felling in the deep forests of Borneo are as likely as not, after a few years, to degenerate till they are not much superior to the aborigines. The writer is not well acquainted with the circumstances of the work at a certain mine in Siam, but he entertains great fears that the Japanese there will be reduced to a similar condition before long. He cannot see that the sending of such people abroad will conduce to the prosperity of the Empire. In short, he is of opinion that except in places where government officials are stationed, or where agents really interested in the welfare of emigrants are in charge of the enterprises, the Government should interfere and forbid emigration from Japan.—*Japan Mail*.

SOLDIERS IN THE EAST.

THEIR CONDUCT CRITICIZED.

An article appears in the *Straits Times* on the very discreditable conduct of the Fusiliers at Singapore. Unfortunately we are no better off in Hongkong, for, as everybody must be aware, the Rifle Brigade has gained a most unenviable reputation since its arrival here some months ago. The conduct of the soldiers has been much worse than that of any of their predecessors. The police records amply prove this statement. All manner of offences have been committed, and in no few instances despicable cowardice has been displayed by the very men to whom we look for honour and gallantry, and on whom we rely in times of war for our safety. A soldier can, perhaps, be excused for getting drunk occasionally; but he cannot be excused for beating innocent Chinamen or trying to get the better of a ricksha coolie in the matter of a five cents fare, or for using disgusting language in the street. It is to be hoped that the officers of the Brigade will take stringent measures to check the wild careers of those soldiers who seem to think that they can do just what they like to annoy the residents of Hongkong. The regiment has a bad record, and something should be done at once to effect an improvement.

The following is the article that appears in the *Straits Times*:

From the point of view of the policeman on his beat, and the magistrate on the bench, there are good regiments, bad regiments, and regiments whose vices and virtues do not rise above mediocrity. Singapore has had fair specimens of them all, and it is always instructive to enquire after a due lapse of time whether a regiment stationed here is conducting itself in such a manner as to cause the civil authorities trouble and annoyance. In the case of the Northumberland Fusiliers, who have been with us for nearly four months, it is not necessary, unfortunately, to pursue any close investigation. The daily chronicle of police news has been quite sufficient to indicate with tolerable clearness that the Fusiliers, unlike their immediate predecessors, must be relegated to an evil category; for their conduct during their stay has been extremely bad, and their habits have been only too apparent to the general public in our streets. In the Police Court their appearance has been almost as regular as on parade, and a few figures, ascertainable from the records of cases tried, will show that we are in no way exaggerating when we class the Fusiliers as one of the most troublesome regiments the authorities have had

to deal with. During the few months preceding their arrival, there were on an average about ten Lincolnshire men before the Bench every month. In March, when for a few days both regiments were here, the military cases rose to 37, of which number the Fusiliers, during ten or twelve days, contributed 21, the Lincolns 14, and the Royal Artillery 2. The natural exuberance of spirits in men just released from the cramped confinement of a troopship evinced the rather unfavourable impression first made, but we find that in April there were 32 men charged, in May 24, in June 23, and up to the 8th of this month 9—which at the last named rate would mean nearly 40 regimental men for the month arrested and brought before the Magistrate. Altogether considerably over a hundred men have been in the Court, and convicted of divers offences; or a proportion of about an eighth of the whole regiment in less than the short space of four months. We have ascertained that, of that total, only one single man has been charged twice, and the impression which at first might occur that the disorderly and felonious element was only a limited one falls to the ground, and strictures must be passed, if passed at all, upon the general average of the men.

There are regiments—and they belong to the good or indifferent class—which content themselves with occasional bursts of drunkenness, for in every large body of troops there must always be a few individuals affected by moods which lead to an over-indulgence in alcohol. Though a soldier in a condition of inebriation lying on the side of a road, or being perambulated by a good-natured ricksha coolie, is not a particularly edifying sight, the man is doing no actual harm to anyone but himself, and the wiser habit of the custodian of the law is to be as blind as Justice when pictorially represented. But the Fusiliers, it is unpleasant to learn, are not content with such placid forms of pastime, and the police charge sheet contains many recorded convictions of Fusiliers for really serious offences. Only a few days ago, two men of the Regiment were sent to gaol for the theft of a \$5 note, and attacks on coolies, invasions of premises, and other breaches of the peace, have been particularly frequent. The Regiment does not seem to have the requisite moral fibre, and its training in India does not seem to have prepared it for the more strict civil government of this colony. The Fusiliers appear to be rather astonished that they cannot hammer the native policeman at their own sweet will, and among the many indiscretions of which they have been guilty, assaults on the native constables have been prominent. In India, a native does not usually arrest a European—for reasons of state that are obvious—and it will probably be a permanent subject for disgusted reflection among these "Tommies" that they are liable to the indignity of a Sikh or Malay constable hauling them up before the Bench. Perhaps increased severity in dealing with assaults upon the police will have the desirable effect of diminishing the gallant Fusiliers' ardour in attacking the guardians of law and order, even when these are but natives.

It is difficult to account satisfactorily for the differences in the conduct of various regiments, but one theory in this case suggests itself. The men who are recruited from rural districts for, say, the Buffs (the old 3rd E. Kent), or the Lincolns, are as a rule well behaved and amenable to the requirements and orders of the authorities. Experience shows that such regiments as the 2nd South Lancashire and the Northumberland Fusiliers are recruited from a disorderly section of the home towns. The Rifle Brigade, for instance, now stationed in Hongkong, are mainly East Enders and have during their short stay given an infinite amount of trouble to the police force. Probably these soldiers were, at the time of enlistment, either operatives on strike or labourers out of work, which accounts for the character of their exploits. Another factor, tending to the deterioration of a satisfactory regimental record, is the quality of the drafts sent out. As a rule, foreign service is regarded as a capital method of weeding a home corps of its undesirables, and these are sent to the outermost parts of the Empire, apparently to impress the natives. This point leads to a consideration of the effect upon such a cosmopolitan Asiatic community as ours, of disorderly and inebriated soldiers, men acting without the discretion and good sense of

Englishmen, wantonly doing mischief, and creating bother. That is a serious aspect in the case, and justifies measures of correction which might otherwise appear rigorous and unreasonable. Doubtless, the regiment, whose smartness has already been remarked, would be an excellent fighting regiment and would give a good account of itself should an occasion to test its heroism arise. But that is a question outside the scope of this article. It is important that the soldier should at the same time be a good citizen, and especially so in Asia, where he is a prominent representative of the ruling race.

Possibly the Fusiliers' eccentricities of conduct in respect to the treatment of the hapless native may arise from a too enthusiastic emulation of the exploits of Rudyard Kipling's Soldiers Three. If that should be so, it might perhaps be desirable that the colonel of the regiment should cause it to be explained to his men that Singapore is not in India, that the character of the Chinaman and the Malay is not quite the same as that of the mild Hindoo, and that in any case Mulvaney and his two comrades always succeeded in returning to barracks without passing through the hands of the police. Perhaps, indeed, it might be desirable for some officer of a literary turn of mind to lecture the men of the Regiment upon the wide difference between fiction and fact and to explain to them that some of the most picturesque adventures of the heroes of literature cannot be successfully repeated amid the daily routine of a great town.

Perhaps we have now laid a heavy enough accusation against this regiment and it remains to suggest some methods by which undue recklessness and wantonness may be effectively stopped, not merely for the credit of the men themselves, but for the safety of the harmless and inoffensive section of the native population who are the victims of the soldiers' horseplay—as we may for the moment call it. It should be remembered, in connection with the figures we have given, that there must of necessity be a large number of cases, very similar to those on which convictions have been obtained, that pass unreported to the police. The difficulty of identification and the delay and expense in obtaining justice debar the majority of natives from bringing their grievances before the authorities. One of the most obvious remedies for the existing state of things is the temporary, or permanent, placing of all public houses out of bounds. When the Fusiliers first arrived, it was not deemed necessary to restrict the men in that respect at all, but the officers were taught early that it was highly desirable that some restraint should be exercised, and a number of resorts were placed "out of bounds," but not as many as might have been desirable. Of course it is a sweeping measure to attempt to place out of bounds all houses at which alcohol is sold, and the irritation it would cause would be very considerable, especially among the well behaved portion of the regiment, who would also have to suffer for the delinquencies of their unruly comrades. But something should be done, and that at once. The colony already bears the heavy burden of a substantial military contribution, and it is an additional hardship to have to maintain a considerable contingent of its defenders within the four corners of its gaol. Another useful deterrent might be an increase in the severity of punishment, for which all who have the honour of the regiment at heart would be thankful. The military authorities themselves might be able, and we trust they will take steps, to keep the men from regarding their liberty literally as license. It is a clear duty to the public that as effective measures as possible should be resorted to, in order to restrain the exuberant energy of the Fusiliers and to restore the confidence of the community.

Viceroy Chang, the *N. C. Daily News* says, has decided to disband 35,000 men out of the 65,000 raised by him for the defence of his viceroyalty. The men disbanded are mainly natives of Hunan and Hupeh, the Kwangtung levies being alone retained. The task of disbandment began on the 9th instant, when seven regiments were taken to Wuchang in the cruisers *Keichia*, *Huantai*, *Nansheng*, *Paoming*, *Chingtsing*, and sloop *Chiangshun*. The captains of the cruisers received instructions from the Viceroy "to proceed straight to Wuchang and make no stoppage en route on pain of being denounced to the Throne."

**THE FRENCH OFFICER AND
AMERICAN SEAMEN AT
TIENTSIN.**

Tientsin, 5th July.

"Ructions to pay" is still the order of the day here, and a good deal of friction has been brought about by a lack of good taste on the part of some one in the French concession.

Last Sunday evening, about 7 to 7.30 p.m., a French naval officer commanding the French Consular Guard or Legation Guard, now quartered at the French Consulate, appears to have gone to the Yü-Tai Hotel, for some purpose or other, when some American sailors asked him to have a drink with them. They were themselves having something to drink, and it appears to be a custom with American sailors to invite all people to "take a drink" with them on the glorious fourth. The French officer appears to have been highly indignant at this sort of free and easy American civility or hospitality, with the result that he got hustled. Thereupon he withdrew, went home, got out an armed picket of twenty or more men, went to Yü-Tai's Hotel, took some American sailors therefrom, marched them with his armed picket through the British Concession without first obtaining permission from the British Consul, thus infringing our laws in serious manner probably unintentionally, and then demanding that the offending American seamen be condemned to six weeks' imprisonment. The commander of the *Monocacy* was far too wise to allow such interference with his duties and refused to receive the card of the French officer, and the latter had to go away without satisfaction.

An ex-French municipal officer, in conversation with someone, happened to express his opinion on the matter, saying that he believed the French officer was wrong in making such a fuss about so trivial a matter, seeing that he had placed himself in a false position by going amongst the American sailors when they were drinking. The result of this expression was construed by the French Consul into fault-finding or something of the sort, and forthwith the offending ex-French municipal officer was ordered to leave the French Concession in twenty-four hours!

The Frenchman thus harshly treated by his Consul then applied to the United States Consulate for naturalization papers, but this could not be done offhand, as there are certain formalities to be observed in such matters, and the Frenchman is still left to the tender mercies of his own supersensitive Consul-General, who happens to have other matters in hand just now.

—*China Gazette* correspondent.

TERRIBLE OUTRAGE ON DR. SHEFFIELD, NEAR PEKING.

Tientsin, 11th July.

I am sorry to have to tell you of another missionary outrage, this time near Peking, and that against one of the best known and oldest missionaries of Tungchow.

It appears that the Rev. Dr. Sheffield, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Tungchow, had been left alone in that city, whilst the other missionaries were away to the hills for their summer vacation. On Sunday evening, whilst the Doctor was going to the chapel from his house or returning home after holding a meeting, he was attacked by two brothers, who stabbed him in the back and chopped him with an axe, inflicting on him no less than seven wounds, and left him lying in the road for dead. Many Chinese appear to have seen the assault, or at any rate to have passed by afterwards, and made sport of the unfortunate gentleman, instead of rendering him the assistance that he needed to save his life. Some time after the occurrence another brother of the assassins came along with a few men, picked up the wounded Doctor, and carried him to his home, where his native helpers rendered him all the assistance in their power. The following day Miss Bostwick, a member of the same mission, arrived there in company with Mrs. Denby and Consul Read on their way to Peking, and having sent a messenger to Dr. Sheffield received information of the outrage, and she was asked to call and see the Doctor, which she did, although all alone, as her companions, tired of waiting the return of the messenger, went on ahead, by canal, in another boat. Miss Bostwick on reaching the mission and learn-

ing the news from the Doctor himself, was no doubt rather terrified at such an occurrence, but she nevertheless managed to send a telegram to her brother at Tientsin, asking for medical assistance immediately, as Dr. Sheffield was dying. Mr. Bostwick supposed that the Doctor was suffering from cholera or other serious attack, but never suspected that he had been wounded, as the Doctor had written to Mr. Bostwick the day before without mentioning anything unusual. Mr. Bostwick, however, telegraphed to his colleagues at Peking asking them to send the needed medical aid to Tungchow, as Peking is only twelve miles off, whereas Tientsin is about seventy. Assistance was immediately sent, but we in Tientsin did not hear or learn the particulars of the horrible crime until yesterday.

The assassins have been captured and flogged in the wounded man's presence, I believe, by the Tungchow magistrate. The assassins are carpenters, who have often been employed by Dr. Sheffield in doing work for his mission, and the elder one of the brothers is said to have displayed signs of insanity a few days ago, but his brother, who knew of the deed, did not warn the Doctor of the intentions of the madman.—*China Gazette* correspondent.

HONGKONG.

The weather has been very hot during the past week, and some rain would do much good. On Thursday the Sanitary Board met and several matters of importance were discussed. The Criminal Sessions were held on Thursday and Friday, the most serious case being one in which a Chinaman was sent to gaol for nine years for committing heavy frauds upon banks. There was a rumour afloat during the week that a dynamite plot was being formed in Hongkong for the purpose of wrecking the Hawaiian Government, and the police are making enquiries. At the Police Court on Saturday Mr. Hastings, solicitor, was ordered to pay a fine of \$10 for encroaching on Crown land.

H.M.S. *Rainbow* left for Formosa on Monday. Amended regulations under the Waterworks Ordinance are published in the *Gazette*.

The Ordinance to further amend the Waterworks Ordinance, 1890, has been confirmed.

It is notified that Mr. G. Harling has been recognised, provisionally, as in charge of the Austria-Hungary Consulate.

During the second quarter of the year there were amongst the European community 62 births and 42 deaths, the birth-rate being 22.90 and the death rate 15.51. For the Chinese community the birth-rate was 3.65 and the death-rate 17.72.

During the night of Thursday last a Chinese passenger died on board the steamer *Nanchang*, which left for Swatow the following day. The cause of death has been certified to be plague. The deceased had previously been residing in a coolie lodging house in Macdonnell Road, Kowloon.

The Hon. W. C. H. Hastings, Acting Harbour Master, held an inquiry on Monday into a collision which occurred on the 19th June between the steam-launch *Rising Star* and a cargo-boat off Pedder's Wharf. It appeared the coxswain of the launch had gone ashore, leaving another man, who also held a certificate, in charge. Captain Hastings found the accident was caused by the negligence of the substitute and his certificate was suspended for twelve months, while the coxswain, for improperly leaving the launch, had his certificate suspended for one month.

At the Magistracy on Thursday before Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Mr. W. D. Graham, of the Peak, was summoned at the instance of Mr. W. K. Wylie, superintendent of the Hongkong High Level Tramway, for unlawfully attempting to travel in a tramway car after having been warned by the Company's servants that the car contained more than 40 passengers. At 7.30 on Saturday night the ticket collector and the brakeman endeavoured to get some of the passengers out of the car leaving for the Peak, as it was overloaded. Mr. Wylie also joined in the attempt to lessen the number of passengers, one of whom was the defendant, who was warned that he would be liable to a prosecution. At length, some of the passengers got out. The defendant said he was not the last to get into the car; at least seven people got in after him. The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$2.

A sampan was run down and cut in two in the harbour on Friday by a steam-launch. There were four men in the sampan at the time, and fortunately all were saved, two of them being towed on the wreck by the Harbour Master's launch. It is stated that the coxswain was not on board the launch at the time, and it is probable that proceedings will be taken in the case.

Chan Chap-yau, a boatman, was remanded at the Police Court on Monday, charged with cutting and wounding a young girl and an old widow with intent to do bodily harm, on the 2nd instant. The victims of the assault, which was of a very savage nature, are in hospital, severely injured, and were unable to appear in Court. They resided at Yaumati and made their living by selling small tackle to fishermen. The defendant went to their house shortly after six o'clock yesterday morning and began to look about the place. The girl, who suspected that his object was to pilfer, kept a watch on him. He seems to have lost his temper at this and made an attack upon the girl with a chopper, cutting her fearfully about the head and face. On her mother appearing he turned on her also, inflicting five wounds upon her head, and in trying to ward off the blows she had a finger chopped off. The neighbours were attracted by the noise and secured the man, whom they held until the arrival of the police.

At the Magistracy on Wednesday Hon. H. E. Wodehouse concluded the enquiry into the death of Leung Fuk, a boatman, 16 years of age. The evidence given on former occasions was that the deceased and two others were standing under a verandah in Praya East, and looking into a photographer's shop. It was raining at the time, and several copies were making a great noise under the verandah. According to the evidence of deceased's companions a Chinese constable came up and dealt deceased a blow with his truncheon on the left side, and also smacked his face. They ran away, and a short time afterwards the deceased was found lying in a lane near the Macgregor Barracks. He died shortly afterwards, and the medical evidence showed that the boy's spleen was ruptured. The rupture might have been caused by a blow or a kick, either of which must have been severe. A fall might have caused the injury, but this was less likely. None of the witnesses could tell the number of the constable or identify him, and the following verdict was returned—"Rupture of the spleen occasioned by a fall or blow said to have been administered to the deceased by a Chinese Constable not identified, but the evidence regarding which is too uncertain to be reliable."

Mr. T. Cowen's lecture at the Mount Austin Hotel on Friday night on the China-Japan war was listened to with much attention, and it certainly did not fail to evoke plenty of interest. There was an exceptionally large audience. His Excellency the Governor (Sir William Robinson) presided and was supported by Major-General Blck, Commodore Boyes, Hon. J. H. Stewart Lockhart (Colonial Secretary), Hon. H. E. Wodehouse, Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., Dr. Cantlie, and other well known gentlemen. His Excellency paid a high compliment to Mr. Cowen's work for the *Times* during the campaign, and said that no doubt earnest attention would be paid to his remarks. Mr. Cowen dealt in an exhaustive manner with the principal events during the war, and many of his descriptions were very vivid, but they were not charged with the least bit of exaggeration, but were given in a quiet, yet forcible manner. He proved that the Chinese were not a fighting race; their fears made them traitors, and if half a dozen got up and ran away, the whole army would follow suit. On the other hand the Japanese were brave, well disciplined, obedient, but they did not possess any strategical ability, and would not be able to hold their own with a well trained European army. They were very devoted to their officers, would uncomplainingly suffer bitter hardships, and would face terrible dangers for the benefit of their wounded. On the whole, the war was a walk over for the Japanese owing to the ludicrous displays by the Chinese even when they had a chance of victory. The theories that the Chinese possessed hidden strength were entirely wrong. Votes of thanks to Mr. Cowen and to His Excellency were heartily carried, and this interesting meeting of the Odd Volumes terminated.

There were 2,028 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 134 were Europeans.

The Treasurer of the Kowloon Institute begs to acknowledge with many thanks the sum of \$118, being the proceeds of Mr. Brady's entertainment in aid of the above on July 7th.

At the general election in 1892 the number of votes polled in the Hongkong test election was 350. On the present occasion the number is only 266. The falling off is probably due not so much to a decline in the interest taken in home politics as to the fact that this year it was not sufficiently made known that a poll was to be held.

The steamer *Queen Victoria*, upon arriving at Kobe on the 4th inst., reported passing through a heavy typhoon after leaving Hongkong on the 25th ult. She lost a lot of deck gear, the bridge ladders, and 164 cases of cocoanut oil. The steamer *Arroyo*, Bombay to Kobe, also reports that she was caught in a typhoon on the 25th ult. near Hongkong. She brought 17,000 bales of cotton from Bombay, some of which were damaged by water. She received some injury to her machinery.

The General Manager of the New Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited, received by the *Tai-yuan* the following telegram, which came overland to Port Darwin:—"Have resumed mining operations. Output steadily increasing. Balmoral mill is running on ore from Queen. There is not sufficient water available to run all the machinery. At the lower level Grant's tunnel has cut reefs, ore is good and will pay. Oliver's Freehold battery crushing for the public before we do repairs to machinery."

FOOCHOW.

13th July.

Upwards of a hundred houses were destroyed in the fire of Monday last on the main land opposite the foreign bongs. They were all small tenements; mostly shops.

Shippers of tea to Europe can scarcely complain of an insufficient supply of tonnage this season. Since 1st June sixteen steamers have called in, against twelve last year to the same date. It is a noticeable feature, however, that the sixteen have carried away barely more tea than the twelve did last year, taking into the comparative statement the cargo of the *Benalder*, which steamer sailed on this day last year.

The reported relaying of torpedoes in the river this week turned out to be incorrect. It appears that a remnant of those previously sunk were being raised, and this work being seen led to the supposition that relaying was going on.

H.E. The Provincial Judge, Chang-kuo-chêng, left on Thursday morning amid much gun firing in his honour. H.E. appears to have been very popular during his term of office here. He was a passenger in the *Fuh-yi* for Shanghai en route for Shantung to take up his new appointment. His successor has not yet arrived.

The tea market is very quiet. Stocks of all kinds are very light as compared with previous years at this date. There are no steamers loading for London; in fact there is only one steamer in port at all, namely, the *Sikh*, which clears today for Sydney and Melbourne and other Australian ports. —*Echo.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Japanese contemporary states that the matting trade in Kobe is very flourishing this year, contracts up to the present already totalling a value of 2,000,000 yen. This is the figure at which the aggregate export of matting from Kobe was valued last year. It is confidently anticipated that the export this year will be almost doubled.

In their circular, dated Manila, 10th July, Messrs. Warner, Blodgett & Co. say:—"The British barque *Highlands*, 1,234 tons register, which sailed from Iloilo on the 25th ultimo for Delaware Breakwater, with a full cargo of sugar, took ground on Oton Bank and returned to Iloilo. Surveyors considered the damage sustained to be trifling and recommended that the vessel should proceed to sea. Our last advices are to the effect that the crew objected to continue the voyage, and that it was possible the vessel might come on to this port for more thorough survey and possible repairs."

Cattle plague has broken out at Mr. Hall's dairy farm, Shanghai.

The steamer *Daphne* recently took over \$1,000,000 from Japan to Shanghai.

The *Changon*, from Shanghai to Hankow, having broken her starboard shaft, has been towed back to Shanghai by the *Tehsing*.

It is reported from reliable sources at Shantungku, says the *N. C. Daily News*, that the highway between the Great Wall there and North Kinchow has, since the declaration of peace, been so badly infested by disbanded soldiers, who have joined the regular mounted bandits, that robberies and bloodshed are of almost daily occurrence, thereby causing a general suspension of trade in that part of Manchuria which was once the most prosperous trade outlet for the other side of the Great Wall. It has also been computed that the strength of the so-called "Mounted Bandits," who are really secret society men, hostile to the present dynasty, has been increased by over 8,000 men in this way, and grave apprehension is being entertained by the high military authorities at Shantungku and North Kinchow in consequence.

The *Courrier de Saigon* says that the Minister of Finance is more than ever opposed to the introduction of the Japanese yen in Indo-China, but has decided to assimilate the weight of the French trade dollar to that of the Japanese coin. Our contemporary says that under these conditions France will be in an excellent position to put her dollars into circulation in the Far East, for the contract with the Messageries Maritimes requires that Company to carry public funds free of cost, while the rivals of France are obliged to pay freight on silver from Europe. The French Government will thus effect a saving of one per cent. in addition to the advantage on the striking of the coin, which can be done more economically in France than in Asia. The *Courrier* thinks it a mistake, however, to refuse legal currency to the Japanese yen, the actual circulation of which in Indo-China is now very large.

On Sunday evening, 14th inst., four unknown men entered the house of a native money-lender living inside the native city at Shanghai. The strangers, the *N. C. Daily News*, says, wanted to "borrow a few dollars," but as the money-lender, fortunately for himself, was absent at the time, the men were told to wait in the man's office. It so happened that a few dollars were lying on the table in the room, and these one of the visitors at once proceeded to appropriate. A male cook of the house saw the theft and immediately collared the thief, whereupon one of the band drew a sharp dagger and making a circular sweep with it actually severed the cook's head from the trunk, leaving only a shred of skin connecting them. The men then decamped unopposed, the bystanders being either rooted to the spot by astonishment at the sudden catastrophe, or too much afraid to try to oppose the desperados.

A correspondent writes from Ichoufu to the *N. C. Daily News*:—"It is generally taken for granted by the Press of the western world that the war just ended must be followed by a sudden revolution in Chinese thought and practice. To one fresh from a vacation at home and hoping against hope that the time of awakening may be at hand, it is a trifling disappointment to sail in a leaky house-boat up the Grand Canal into southern Shantung and see not on sight or hear one word to indicate that anything at all is acknowledged to have happened. We have trodden the miry streets of the same old Chinkiang and been cheated by the same smirking boat agent as of yore. We have been objects of curiosity to the same dirty, half-naked crowds and to the same supercilious gentlemen. We have listened at night to the warlike note of the ancient trumpet of brass, blown in some neighbouring barracks, and in the daytime been inspected by rows of ragged and decidedly unwarlike "citizen soldiers." True, the sight of a couple of steam dredgers and a stray launch stimulated our hopes, but we reflected that these were sufficiently familiar sights on the Grand Canal five years ago. No, it must be admitted, that reform is not yet in the air. But let us be patient. Even a revolution may be pardoned for moving with a certain amount of deliberation in China."

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

HANKOW, 15th July.—Business reported since the 1st inst. is as under:—

Settlements ...	21,763 1/2-chests.	42,968 1/2-chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native acct..	1,787	1,056
Consisting of the following Teas:—		

Ningchows ...	1,489 1/2-chests. at Tls. 13.50 to 19.25
Ichang.....	1,321 " 16.00 to 20.50
Oopacks	5,883 " 10.65 to 13.10
Oonams	4,798 " 10.25 to 16.50
Oonfaas	4,915 " 12.50 to 16.75
Seang-tams...	3,411 " 10.00 to 11.30

The following are statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular last season:—

1895. 1894.

Hankow Tea.	
Settlements ...	637,196 1/2-chests. 563,072 1/2-chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native acct..	4,164 " 1,163 "
Stock	41,777 " 40,408 "
Arrivals	683,137 " 604,643 "

1895. 1894.

Kiukiang Tea.	
Settlements ...	297,431 1/2-chests. 235,191 1/2-chests.
Shipments to Shanghai on Native acct..	nil. nil.
Stock	18,856 " 15,720 "
Arrivals	316,287 " 250,911 "

The entire business to date as compared with the corresponding circular last year is as under:—

1895. 1894.

For London and America	229,000 1/2-chests. 206,000 1/2-chests.
For Russia	706,627 " 592,263 "
	934,627 " 798,263 "

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1895-96	1894-95	
lbs.	lbs.	
Canton and Macao.....	2,583,358	1,819,606
Foochow	8,436,197	7,755,143
Shanghai and Hankow	10,104,545	10,014,635
	21,129,100	19,589,384

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

1895-96	1894-95	
lbs.	lbs.	
Amoy	4,084,742	3,577,740
Foochow	2,634,556	1,445,986
Shanghai	5,660,319	5,225,290
	12,379,617	10,249,016

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

1895-96	1894-95	
lbs.	lbs.	
Hankow and Shanghai ...	23,272,007	19,265,750

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

1895-96	1894-95	
lbs.	lbs.	
Yokohama	11,575,044	11,347,749
Kobe	6,007,903	5,379,015
	17,582,947	16,726,764

SILK.

SHANGHAI, 18th July.—(From Messrs. Cromie and Burkhill's circular).—London telegrams of the 16th current report the market "quiet." Gold Killings are quoted 7/9, and Blue Elephants at 10/3, and deliveries up to the 15th were 400 bales. Raw Silk.—The market has gone very quiet all round. Holders are willing to make concessions, but not to the extent that buyers demand. Business therefore has been very small. Tsatlees.—No transactions reported. Gold Killing could be bought at Tls. 335, but buyers only offer Tls. 330. Taysaans.—Small transactions in Kahings and Woosie at rather easier rates with the exception of Cicada 1, which have advanced Tls. 5. Yellow Silks.—A moderate business is doing at quotations which show no difference from previous rates. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns from the 11th to 17th July, are 2,661 bales of White, 447 bales of

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Yellow, and 144 bales of Wild Silk. Re-reels and Filatures.—After the large contracts entered into for forward delivery of Filatures, dealers are not willing to engage themselves further, and nothing has been done this week. Re-reels are quite neglected. Wild Silk.—Some business has passed at easier rates. Waste Silk.—The market is slow and dragging, but holders are firm. Business done includes Kading and Hankow Frisonnets, which changed hands at Tls. 20 per picul for whole bales. White Coarse Gum has been taken at Tls. 68. Nothing doing in Curries. Pongees.—No market.

Purchases include:—Taysaam.—Green Kahing Cicada 1 at Tls. 370, do. M at Tls. 322½, 9/12 Moss Green Horse 2 at Tls. 332½, do. Green Stork 3 at Tls. 292½, do. Gold Bar Extra 1 at Tls. 259. Yellow Silk.—Mienchow at Tls. 260, Koptn at Tls. 246½, Meeyang at Tls. 220 to Tls. 240. Wild Silk.—Tussah Raw at Tls. 142½, Szechuen Tussah Raw at Tls. 115.

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	9,553	3,745
Canton	2,543	1,031

12,096 4,776

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1895-96	1894-95
	bales.	bales.
Canton	1,722	1,338
Shanghai	1,268	455

2,990 1,793

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 23rd July.—The long continued high prices have at last given way and are nearly fifty per cent. lower than a week ago. It is anticipated that in a short time arrivals will be coming forward freely and all fears of a camphor famine are at an end. Quotations for Formosa are \$45.50 to \$46.00. During the past week sales have been 150 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 23rd July.—Some demand has been experienced from Canton and the Northern Provinces and prices have again advanced a little. Following are the quotations:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.20 to 7.22	per picul.
do. 2, White...	6.77 to 6.80	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.72 to 4.75	"
do. 2, Brown...	4.57 to 4.60	"
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.15 to 7.18	"
do. 2, White...	6.72 to 6.75	"
do. 1, Brown...	4.51 to 4.54	"
Swatow, No. 2, Brown...	4.32 to 4.35	"
Poochow Sugar Candy	10.08 to 10.12	"
Shekloong	8.37 to 9.00	"

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

The steamer *Palinurus*, Hongkong to London, 13th July, took:—5,507 boxes Tea (113,337 lbs. Scented Caper, 2,310 lbs. Congou), 90 bales Canes, 225 bales Waste Silk, 1,000 bales Hemp, and 14 packages Merchandise; for Liverpool:—600 bales Hemp and 1 case Tobacco.

The P. & O. steamer *Ceylon*, Hongkong to London, 13th July, took:—6 cases Cigars, 2,000 bales Hemp, 50 bales Canes, 50 bales Waste Silk, 18 cases Bristles, 5 cases Silk Piece Goods, 32 cases Pearl Shells, 34 cases Chinaware, 16 packages Sundries, and 14,400 boxes Tea (71,274 lbs. Congou, 221,697 lbs. Scented Caper, 9,428 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe); for Marseilles:—68 bales Pierced Cocoons.

The British steamship *Kaisow*, Hongkong to London, 13th July, took:—546 boxes Tea (4,158 lbs. Scented Orange Pekoe, 9,408 lbs. Congou), 75 rolls Mats, 50 bales Waste Silk, 25 cases Chinaware, 20 cases Vermillion, 15 cases Blackwoodware, and 1 box Samples; for Buenos Ayres:—150 packages Tea; for Montevideo option Buenos Ayres:—200 packages Tea.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 23rd July.—Bengal.—The market has further receded during the period under review, Patna closing at \$710 for New and \$715 for Old, and Benares at \$705 for New and Old.

Malwa.—There has been very little doing in this drug. Quotations have not undergone any noteworthy alterations, the latest figures being as under:—

New \$690 with al'wance of 0 to 3½ cts.
Old (2 years) ... \$710 " 1 to 2 "

Older \$720 " 1 to 2 "

Persian.—Superior quality Paper-wrapped has been in good demand; other descriptions are neglected. Closing quotations are \$690 to \$720

for Oily and \$750 to \$820 for Paper-wrapped according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna	2,050 chests.
Old Patna	80 "
New Benares	550 "
Old Benares	350 "
Malwa	510 "
Persian	820 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1895.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
July 18	722½	725	717½	715	690	710/720
July 19	722½	725	716½	715	690	710/720
July 20	722½	725	716½	715	690	710/720
July 21	722½	725	716½	715	690	710/720
July 22	715	720	710	712½	690	710/720
July 23	710	716	705	705	690	710/720

RICE.

HONGKONG, 23rd July.—The market has ruled dull and with large arrivals prices have again declined. Closing quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary	\$1.98 to 2.00
" Round, good quality	2.28 to 2.30
" Long	2.37 to 2.39
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2 ..	2.00 to 2.05
" Garden, " No. 1 ..	2.40 to 2.42
Siam White	2.89 to 2.90
" Fine Cargo	3.10 to 3.12

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 23rd July.—Amongst the sales reported are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn.—440 bales No. 10 at \$65 to \$73.50, 790 bales No. 12 at \$70 to \$75.75, 50 bales No. 16 at \$51, 605 bales No. 20 at \$80.50 to \$85.50. Grey Shirtings.—500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$3.67½, 250 pieces 10 lbs. Horse and Gun at \$3.20. White Shirtings.—300 pieces M. H. at \$4.95, 500 pieces Gold Elephant at \$8.55, 250 pieces Gold Joss B. at \$3.10. T-Cloths.—300 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. Double Fulung at \$2.62½, 750 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. S. Pheasant at \$1.75, 2,250 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. Sil. Joss at \$1.90. Turkey Red.—300 pieces 1½ lbs. Clock at \$1.80, 150 pieces 6 lbs. Clock at \$3.65. Lastings.—200 pieces Black J. M. at \$16. Drills.—375 pieces 14 lbs. Peacock at \$3.50, 750 pieces pieces 16 lbs. Long Eagle at \$5. White Balyarines.—600 pieces 40 yards R. Dragon at \$2.95.

METALS:—Lead.—1,680 piculs Australia at \$6.25. Tin.—200 slabs Siam at \$35.60 to \$36.25, 100 slabs Fcong Chai at \$36.50.

COTTON YARN:—per bale
Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20 \$60.00 to \$86.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24 95.00 to 99.00
" 22 to 24 96.00 to 102.00
" 28 to 32 104.00 to 109.00
" 38 to 42 115.00 to 123.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirtings—6lbs.....	1.25 to 1.35
7lbs.....	1.70 to 2.00
8.4 lbs.	1.90 to 2.90
9 to 10 lbs....	3.10 to 3.75
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.	2.00 to 2.25
58 to 60	2.40 to 3.00
64 to 66	3.10 to 3.50
Fine	3.80 to 6.30
Book-folds..	2.80 to 5.00
Victoria Lawns—12 yards	0.58 to 1.20
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y.	1.30 to 1.35
7lbs. (32 "),	1.72 to 1.90
6lbs. (32 "), Mexs.	1.50 to 1.60
7lbs. (32 "),	1.95 to 2.20
8 to 8½lbs. (36 in.)	2.15 to 2.90
Drills, English—40 yds., 13½ to 14lbs	3.00 to 4.10

FANCY COTTONS.

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 5lbs. { 1.25 to 2.65

Brocades—Dyed 3.65 to 4.50

per yard

Damasks 0.12 to 0.16

Chintzes—Assorted 0.07 to 0.11

Velvets—Black, 22 in. 0.20 to 0.30

Velveteens—18 in. 0.17 to 0.20

per dozen

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.40 to 0.80

per yard

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chaps. 0.55 to 0.85

German 0.95 to 1.10

Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths. 1.20 to 2.60

per piece

Long Ells—Scarlet 6.30 to 7.40

Assorted 6.40 to 7.50

Camlets—Assorted 13.00 to 29.00

Lastings—30 yds., 31 inches, { Assorted } 13.50 to 21.00

Orleans—Plain 3.70 to 4.90

per pair

Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. 4.50 to 9.00

per picul

again reported at \$70, at which latter rate sellers rule the market. Unions, after sales at \$165 and \$167, have further advanced to \$170, and Cantons to \$167 with sales. Straits have been and continue in demand at quotation after sales at \$19.

FIRE INSURANCES—Hongkongs have ruled firm with sales at \$215 and \$217, closing firm with buyers at latter rate.

SHIPPING—Hongkong, Canton and Macaos have ruled steady at \$31 with sales, and close firm with buyers at that rate. The Directors have now ultimately decided to recommend a dividend of \$1.20 per share and to carry forward the sum of \$30,000 odd to credit of working account. Indo-Chinas have ruled neglected and offers to sell at \$47 ex div. meet with no response. Douglasses, after further sales at \$50, have been negotiated at \$51 and \$52, closing firm with buyers at that and with reported sales at \$53. Other Shipping stock has been neglected.

REFINERIE—Small sales of China Sugars have taken place at \$105 and \$104, market closing steady. Luzons have found buyers at \$45.

MINING—Punjoms have continued neglected at \$4.90 to \$5, with small sales. Charbonnages are enquired for at \$115, but no shares are obtainable under \$125, at which rate a few might be forthcoming. Raubs and Jelebus have changed hands at quotations in small lots.

MISCELLANEOUS—Docks, on the determination of the directors to pay 7 per cent for the half-year, to carry forward \$90,000 to working account, and to write off \$1,000 have ruled weak, and sellers at 103 per cent. prem have ruled the market; at time of writing a sale is reported at \$102; market closes weak. Lands have changed hands at \$59 and at \$57 ex div. closing steady. Kowloon Wharfs at \$41, Watsons at \$9 and \$10, and Electrics at \$4.85.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai.	\$125	180 p. et. pm.
China & Japan, prf.	...	nominal
Do. ordinary	£1	nominal
Do. deferred	£1	nominal
Natl. Bank of Chin.		
B. Shares.....	£8	\$26, sales
Foun. Shares.....	£1	nominal
Bell's Asbestos E. A.	15s.	\$10, seller,
Brown & Co., H. G.	£50	\$2
Campbell, Moore & Co.	£1	42
China Sugar	\$100	\$104, sellers
Chinese Loan '86 E.	Tls. 250	2 p. et. pm.
Dakin, Cruicks'k & Co.	£5	\$1
Dairy Farm Co.	£10	\$7
Fenwick & Co., Geo.	£25	15
Green Island Cement	£100	\$10, buyers
H. Brick & Cement.	£12.50	73, sellers
H. & C. Bakery	£5	36
Hongkong & C. Gas.	£10	325
Hongkong Electric..	£8	\$4.85, sales
H. H. L. Tramways.	£100	\$70, buyers
Hongkong Hotel.....	£50	16
Hongkong Ice.....	£25	\$84, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G.	£50	41, sal. & sellers
Hongkong Rope.....	£50	127, sales & buyers
H. & W. Dock.....	£125	102 p. et. pm., sales
Insurances—		
Canton	£50	167
China Fire	£20	\$83, sellers
China Traders'	£25	\$70, sales & seller.
Hongkong Fire	£50	274, sales & buyers
North-China	£2.5	Tls. 185, sales & buyers
Straits	£20	194, sal. & buyers
Union	£1.5	\$170, buyers
Yangtsze	£60	95, sellers
Land & Building—		
H. Land Investm't	£50	574, ex div. sales
Humphreys Estate	£10	8
Kowloon Land & B.	£30	104, sellers
West Point Buildg.	£40	184, sellers
Luzon Sugar	£100	45, sales
Mining—		
Charbonnages	£100	\$15, buyers
Jelebu	£5	\$3.20, buyer
New Balmoral.....	£3	\$6, sales & sellers
Punjom	£34	55
Do. (Preference)	£1	1.50
Raubs	13s. 10d	\$4.20, buyers
Steamship Coys.—		
China & Manila	£50	574, buyers
China Shippers....	£5	22.1.6
Douglas S. S. Co...	£50	524, sales & buyers
H. Canton, & M...	£20	314, sales & buyers
Indo-China S. N...	£10	47, sellers
W'chai Wareh'se Co.	£374	374, buyers
Watson & Co., A. S...	£10	10, sales & sellers
CHATER & VERNON, Share Brokers.		

SHANGHAI, 19th July:—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report.)—Banks—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.—A few shares were placed at 186 per cent premium. The market is now weak, with sellers at 183 per cent premium, and this we quote as our closing rate. We hear from Hongkong that the Directors will pay the dividend of 25s. at exchange 2s. 1d., which will absorb \$936,585.37. National Bank of China are offering at \$27. Shipping.—Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.—Shares have been sold at Tls. 40 for cash, and Tls. 43 for 31st October, cum dividend. We quote Tls. 35 as the closing rate ex dividend. China Mutual S. N. Preference shares changed hands at Tls. 50. The Taku Tug & Lighter Co. has declared an interim dividend of 7 per cent payable on the 18th inst. Marine Insurance. Unions have been sold at \$165, and Yangtsze at \$94. Straits shares are wanted at \$184. Fire Insurance.—Hongkongs have been placed at \$212, at which there are a few offering. Chinas are weak at \$81. Wharves.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares were placed at Tls. 300. Mining.—Fully paid up Raub Australian Gold Mining shares have been sold at \$6.00. Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Cargo Boat shares have been placed at Tls. 160 and Tls. 162. Miscellaneous.—Shanghai Gas shares have been sold at Tls. 211. Perak Sugar Cultivation shares at Tls. 30. Hall and Holtz shares at \$20. Major Brothers shares at Tls. 24, and Shanghai-Lankat Tobacco shares at Tls. 165 to Tls. 190 cash and Tls. 185 for 31st December. The Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co. paid an interim dividend of 50 per cent. on the 17th, and we now quote Tls. 525 as the closing rate ex dividend. The Shanghai Waterworks Co. have declared an interim dividend of 34 per cent. £0.13.0, payable on the 22nd, at the rate of 3/0=Tls. 4.30. Loans.—Shanghai Land Investment Debentures of 1892 were placed at Tls. 93 and those of 1894 at Tls. 100.

Quotations are:—

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. —183 per cent. prem.

Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited. —\$28.

Bank of China, Japan, and The Straits, Limited, Founders.—Nominal.

National Bank of China, Ltd., A.—Nominal.

National Bank of China, Ltd., B.—Nominal.

National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders.—Nom.

Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 130 per sh.

Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 35 per sh.

China Mutual S. N. Co.—Tls. 50 per share.

Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—Tls. 60 per sh.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$32 per share.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—Tls. 300 per share.

Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 165 per share.

S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—104 per cent. premium.

China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$66 per sh.

North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 190 per share.

Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$165 per share.

Yangtsze Inscc. Assocn., Ltd.—\$94 per share.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$160 per share.

Straits Insurance Co., Limited.—\$184 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$212 per sh.

China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$84 per share.

Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 300 per share.

Birt's Wharf Hide-curing and Wool-cleaning Company.—Tls. 50 per share.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.—\$41 per share.

Sheridan Consolidated Mining and Milling Company, Limited.—Tls. 4 per share.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$54 per share.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. shares—\$1.70 per share.

Jelebu Mining & Trading Co., Ltd.—\$3.30 per sh.

Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.—\$4.00 per share.

Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 162 per share.

Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 135 per sh.

Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 211 per share.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share.

Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 182 p. sh.

Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 30 p. sh.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$1054 per sh.

Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$45 per share.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$20 per share.

Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—Tls. 38 per share.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$594 per share.

J. Llewellyn & Co., Limited.—\$40 per share.

Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 48 per sh.

Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 24 per share.

Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 190 per share.

Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 525 p. sh. Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd., Founders.—Nominal.

Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 117 per share. A. S. Watson & Co., Limited.—\$94 per share. L'Hotel des Colonies—Tls. 20.

Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—£1. Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Ltd.—\$9.50.

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company Debentures.—Nominal.

Lyceum Theatre Debentures.—Tls. 12.

Chinese Imp. Gov. Loan, 1886, E.—Tls. 251/4 (a).

Shanghai Municipal Debentures.—Nominal.

Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 100 (a).

Shanghai Land Investment Company Debentures.—Tls. 93.

(a) Exclusive of accrued interest.

TUESDAY, 23rd July. CLOSING QUOTATIONS. EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	2/1
Bank Bills, on demand	2/1
Bank Bills, at 30 day's sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/1
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/2

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand	2.63
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.74

ON GERMANY.—

On Demand	2.16
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ON NEW YORK.—

Banks Bills, on demand	52
Credits, 60 day's sight	53

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer	195
Bank, on demand	195

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer	195
Bank, on demand	195

ON SHANGHAI.—

Banks, at sight	71
Private, 30 day's sight	72

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand	par.
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ON MANILA.—

On demand	4 % pm.
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ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand	par.
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SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate.....\$9.23

GOLD LEAF. 100 fine, per tael47.20

TONNAGE.

SHANGHAI, 19th July.—(From Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s report.)—

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—*Rosetta* (str.), *Japan* (str.), *Telamon* (str.), *Ningchow* (str.), *Glenartney* (str.), *Japan* (str.).
For HAMBURG.—*Glamorganshire* (str.), *Bullmouth* (str.).

For BREMEN.—*Preussen* (str.).

For VICTORIA, B.C.—*Tacoma* (str.).

For SAN FRANCISCO.—*Lyndhurst*, *Alcedo*, *Coptis* (str.).

For PORTLAND.—*Chittagong* (str.).

For NEW YORK.—*George F. Manson*, *Belmont*, *Foong Suey*, *Siam*, *Port Stuart*.

For AUSTRALIA.—*Chingtu* (str.).

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL

HONGKONG.

July—

ARRIVALS.

18, *Fushun*, Chinese str., from Canton.
18, *Moldava*, British str., from Canton.
18, *Cheang H. Kian*, British str., from S'pore.
18, *Canton*, British str., from Shanghai.
18, *Hailoong*, British str., from Tamsui.
18, *Ghazee*, British str., from Nagasaki.
18, *Peru*, Amr. str., from San Francisco.
18, *Phra Nang*, British str., from Bangkok.
19, *Tejen*, German str., from Canton.
19, *Namoa*, British str., from Coast Ports.
19, *Esmeralda*, British str., from Manila.
20, *Mogul*, British str., from Liverpool.
20, *China*, German str., from Saigon.
20, *Framnes*, Norw. str., from Bangkok.
20, *Bygdo*, German str., from Chinkiang.
20, *Elax*, British str., from Singapore.
20, *Ormiston*, British str., from Bombay.
20, *Oscarthal*, Norw. str., from Newchwang.
20, *Tacoma*, British str., from Tacoma.
21, *Ask*, Danish str., from Hoilow.
21, *Bayern*, German str., from Shanghai.
21, *Chusan*, German str., from Shanghai.
21, *Continental*, Dutch str., from Iloilo.
21, *Ethiope*, British str., from Kutchinotzu.
21, *Hohenzollern*, German str., from Japan.
21, *Keong Wai*, British str., from Canton.
21, *Kwanglee*, Chinese str., from Canton.
21, *Lightning*, British str., from Calcutta.
21, *Mennuir*, British str., from Kobe.
21, *Paksan*, British str., from Saigon.
22, *Glenesk*, British str., from Foochow.
22, *Sungkiang*, British str., from Maniln.
22, *Foeksang*, British str., from Canton.
22, *Phra Chom Kiao*, British str., from B'kok.
22, *Bullmouth*, British str., from Shanghai.
22, *Ching Ping*, Chinese str., from Chefoo.
23, *Diomed*, British str., from Liverpool.
23, *Saghalien*, French str., from Shanghai.
23, *Canton*, British str., from Canton.
23, *Japan*, British str., from Shanghai.
23, *Hanoi*, French str., from Haiphong.
23, *Wuotan*, German str., from Saigon.

July—

DEPARTURES.

18, *Foeksang*, British str., for Canton.
18, *Activ*, Danish str., for Hoilow.
18, *Moldava*, British str., for Ilongay.
18, *Bentala*, British str., for Kutchinotzu.
18, *Chelydra*, British str., for Calcutta.
18, *Khedive*, British str., for Europe.
18, *Kwanglee*, Chinese str., for Canton.
18, *Nanchang*, British str., for Swatow.
18, *Serathavon*, British str., for Iloilo.
18, *Taiyuan*, British str., for Shanghai.
18, *Tawan*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
19, *Kwanglee*, Chinese str., for Canton.
19, *Frejr*, Danish str., for Hoilow.
19, *Canton*, French str., for Vladivostock.
19, *Canton*, British str., for Canton.
19, *Verona*, British str., for Yokohama.
19, *Haitan*, British str., for Swatow.
19, *Cheang Hock Kian*, British str., for Swatow.
19, *Lyee moon*, German str., for Shanghai.
19, *Taisang*, British str., for Shanghai.
19, *Ingraham*, German str., for Saigon.
19, *Deuterous*, German str., for Bangkok.
20, *Nanking*, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
20, *Hailoong*, British str., for Amoy.
20, *Santa Clara*, Amr. ship, for New York.
20, *Belgic*, British str., for San Francisco.
20, *Fushun*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
20, *Tasmania*, British bark, for San Francisco.
21, *Bygdo*, Norw. str., for Canton.
21, *Chowfa*, British str., for Bangkok.
21, *Namoa*, British str., for Coast Ports.
21, *Oscarthal*, Norw. str., for Canton.
21, *Picciola*, German str., for Saigon.
22, *Rainbow*, British cruiser, for Formosa.
22, *Esmeralda*, British str., for Manila.
22, *Foksang*, British str., for Swatow.
22, *Bio*, German str., for Saigon.

22, *Tejen*, German str., for Chefoo.
23, *Bayern*, German str., for Europe.
23, *Aurora*, British bark, for Shanghai.
23, *Chusan*, German str., for Canton.
23, *Anigo*, German str., for Amoy.
23, *Braemar*, British str., for Kobe.
23, *Ching Ping*, Chinese str., for Canton.
23, *Darius*, British str., for Singapore.
23, *Hongkong*, French str., for Haiphong.
23, *Mogul*, British str., for Shanghai.
23, *Phra Nang*, British str., for Bangkok.

SHANGHAI.

July—

ARRIVALS.

12, *Pyrrhus*, British str., from Liverpool.
12, *Yorktown*, Amr. cruiser, from Nagasaki.
12, *Siegmund*, German str., from Nagasaki.
12, *Caledonien*, French str., from Hongkong.
13, *Empr. of Japan*, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
13, *Mary Stewart*, German bk., from Nagasaki.
13, *Hoilow*, British str., from Hongkong.
13, *Kweilin*, British str., from Chefoo.
13, *Apearade*, German str., from Moji.
13, *Fubyi*, German str., from Foochow.
14, *Chungking*, British str., from Tientsin.
14, *Wosang*, British str., from Swatow.
14, *Tamarind*, Norw. str., from Kobe.
14, *Lishun*, German str., from Tientsin.
14, *Peiyang*, German str., from Hongkong.
14, *Chilli*, British str., from Hakodate.
14, *Nierstein*, German str., from Nagasaki.
15, *Saluto*, Norwegian bark, from Nagasaki.
15, *Chuan*, German str., from Taku.
15, *Taiwan*, British str., from Swatow.
15, *Hangchow*, British str., from Swatow.
15, *Wuchang*, British str., from Tientsin.
15, *Lienshing*, British str., from Tientsin.
15, *Haean*, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
15, *Dapine*, German str., from Kobe.
16, *Chongsang*, British str., from Canton.
16, *Liuy*, German str., from Tientsin.
16, *Leeyuen*, Chinese str., from Amoy.
16, *Kaisar-i-Hind*, British str., from Il'kong.
16, *Yungping*, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
16, *Plover*, British g. bt., from Auping.
16, *Oopack*, British str., from Hongkong, &c.
16, *Vinlobona*, Austrian str., from Trieste, &c.
16, *Shengking*, British str., from Tientsin.
17, *Chiyuen*, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
17, *Hsinchi*, Chinese str., from Chefoo.
17, *Produce*, Norw. str., from Kutchinotzu.
17, *Pronto*, German str., from Moji.
18, *Poichi*, Chinese str., from Kingku Bay.
18, *Whampoa*, British str., from Hongkong.
18, *Altmore*, British str., from Hongkong.
18, *Pingyi*, Austrian str., from Tientsin.
18, *Yarra*, French str., from Nagasaki.
18, *Kaitong*, British str., from Amoy.
19, *Loksang*, British str., from Swatow.
19, *Peiping*, German str., from Tientsin.
19, *Lutin*, French gunboat, from Hongkong.
19, *Swatow*, German str., from Chinkiang.
19, *E. K. Wood*, Amr. sch., from P. Blakeley.

July—

DEPARTURES.

13, *Kbedive*, British str., for Hongkong.
13, *Kwongsang*, British str., for Chefoo.
13, *Baikal*, Russian str., for Vladivostock.
13, *Tordenskjold*, Norw. str., for Kobe.
13, *Empr. of Japan*, British str., for Il'kong.
13, *Caledonien*, French str., for Japan.
13, *Irene*, British str., for Chinkiang.
13, *Kwanglee*, British str., for Hongkong.
13, *Hoilow*, British str., for Chinkiang.
13, *Atlantic*, German bark, for Newchwang.
14, *Margarete*, Austrian str., for Wenchow.
14, *Kungping*, Chinese str., for Tientsin.
14, *Hsinfung*, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
14, *Canton*, British str., for Swatow.
14, *Glenruin*, British str., for Kobe.
14, *Kweilin*, British str., for Tientsin.
14, *Paoting*, British str., for Tientsin.
14, *El Dorado*, British str., for Tientsin.
15, *Esang*, British str., for Tientsin.
15, *Hunan*, British str., for Tientsin.
15, *Irene*, German cruiser, for Nagasaki.
15, *Kaiser*, German cruiser, for Chefoo.
15, *Arconia*, German cruiser, for Chefoo.
15, *Prinzess Wilhel*, Ger. cr., for Chefoo.
15, *Chuentiao*, Chinese R.C., for a cruise.
16, *Glenesk*, British str., for London.
16, *Liting*, German str., for Amoy.
16, *Lishun*, German str., for Chefoo.
16, *Pyrrhus*, British str., for Japan.
17, *Bayern*, German str., for Bremen.
17, *Apearade*, German str., for Karatsu.
17, *Likushing*, British str., for Chefoo.
17, *Ha-shin*, Chinese str., for Foochow.
17, *Chungking*, British str., for Tientsin.
17, *Haean*, Chinese str., for Tientsin.

17, *Hangchow*, British str., for Amoy.
17, *Peiyang*, German str., for Newchwang.

18, *Nierstein*, German str., for Chinkiang.

18, *Katle Fickinger*, Amr. sch., for Karlik.

18, *Daghne*, German str., for Vladivostock.

18, *Merionethshire*, British str., for N. York.

18, *Taiwan*, British str., for Newchwang.

18, *Shengking*, British str., for Chefoo.

18, *Chusan*, German str., for Hongkong.

18, *Liyu*, German str., for Tientsin.

18, *Tamarind*, Norw. str., for Yangtsze Ports.

18, *Wuchang*, British str., for Tientsin.

19, *Bullmouth*, British str., for Hamburg.

19, *Hsinchi*, Chinese str., for Chefoo.

19, *Yungping*, Chinese str., for Tientsin.

19, *Nanaimo*, British bark, for Tientsin.

FOOCHOW.

July—

ARRIVALS.

7, *Haitan*, British str., from Hongkong.

7, *Kaisow*, British str., from Shanghai.

8, *Ceylon*, British str., from Shanghai.

8, *Palinurus*, British str., from Shanghai.

7, *Fubyi*, German str., from Shanghai.

July—

DEPARTURES.

9, *Haitan*, British str., for London.

9, *Kaisow*, British str., for London.

10, *Palinurus*, British str., for London.

10, *Ceylon*, British str., for London.

11, *Claro Babuian*, British bark, for Tientsin.

12, *Fubyi*, German str., from Shanghai.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Kwanglee*, str., from Shanghai.—Mr. Encaronacao.

Per *Ghazee*, str., from Nagasaki.—Dr. Macdonald.

Per *Peru*, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Capt. and Mrs. Retallick.

Per *Namoa*, str., from Coast Ports.—Mrs. Haunstein and child, Mrs. Blake, Miss Marcini, Mr. Sullivan.

Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Manila.—Mr. and Mrs. Grosser and 3 children, Mrs. F. Porter, Capt. Neilsen, Revs. Leon Gallo and Jose Alvarez. Messrs. S. Barretto, Nakamura, Tobias Juason, Pape, Durgsens, B. Vassen, R. Reysoumill, and Reysoumill.

Per *Tacoma*, str., from Tacoma.—Mr. J. Campbell.

Per *Ask*, str., from Hoilow.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiassen.

Per *Lightning*, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Mrs. Cole, Mrs. Wright and infant, Messrs. Anderson and Marison.

Per *Hohenzollern*, str., from Nagasaki.—Dr. Grassmaun and family, Capt. R. Dowling, Capt. Alex. Keith, Messrs. Th. Blacklock, Kunow, Habeck, and Kitayama.

Per *Bayern*, str., from Shanghai and Foochow, for Hongkong.—Messrs. Wenyon Logan Brito, Romio, Lafachi. For Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Rohde. Messrs. Kissler, Maze, Nichols, Commanders Chen Ngou Tao and Lew Kwang Shain.

Per *Ching Ping*, str., from Chefoo.—Dr. Petersen, Mr. Fraenkel.

DEPARTED.

Per *Victoria*, str., for Amoy.—Messrs. Herbert Smith and S. Tanabe. For Yokohama.—Surg. Major Stuart, Lieut. Adams, Mr. H. C. Jansen. For Tacoma.—Mrs. Germain and 3 children, Dr. Thomas B. Shaw. For London.—Colonel Milne, R.M.A.

Per *Thales*, str., for Swatow.—Mrs. Topp. For Amoy.—Mr. W. Jackson.

Per *Glenavon*, str., for Shanghai from Hongkong.—Mrs. Davies. From London.—Mr. R. Schumacher. For Yokohama from Singapore.—Japanese Consul and staff.

Per *Khedive*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore.—Mr. H. Brunton. For Bombay.—Mr. N. J. Arjanee, Mr. and Miss Essabhai Abdoolader. Mr. Vacajee. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Betts and child. From Shanghai for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Begg and child. From Yokohama for Bombay.—Major F. Farmer. For London.—Mr. F. Organ, R.N. From Kobe for Singapore.—Major Charley. For Bombay.—Mr. F. J. Pearce. For London.—Mr. Secchi.

Per *Belgic*, str